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July 14th, 1945
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Carrington Kenny

The oil industry breathed easier on June 28 when the House Judiciary Committee reported out H. J. Res. 225, a resolution quieting title to the tidelands where California and the Gulf Coast States have heavy investments in offshore oil as well as in their harbor developments, construction on filled-in lands and other shoreline properties.

While no one expected unfavorable action on the States' rights legislation, the overwhelmingly favorable vote (all 17 of the committee members present approved) quite possibly was clinched by a lively three-way exchange of letters and statements between Secretary of the Interior Ickes, Chairman Hatton Sumners (D., Tex.) and California's Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, in which many Washington observers believe the Cabinet officer came off second-best. . . . The Congressmen obviously resented Ickes' attack upon the 46 Attorneys General who submitted a brief supporting the resolution to Chairman Sumners at the start of the three-day hearings on the tidelands measure last month.

With the resolution out of committee, all that is needed is for the House Rules Committee to give it a green-light before it reaches the floor of the House for debate. Although favorable action from the Rules Committee appears certain, it is improbable that Sumners will ask for a rule before early fall,—Congress being engrossed in other pressing business, such as the United Nations Charter, or wistful plans about the best way in which to utilize such recesses and vacations as they can obtain. Cooler weather also will insure a quorum. . . .

Virtually certain that the legislation (which is a composite of the 17 House tidelands resolutions and the Senate McCarran resolution and which probably will be known as the "Sumners Bill" as it bears the Chairman's name) is safe for the next two months, representatives of the State of California, the Port Authorities, the oil industry and others interested in protecting States' title to the tidelands, packed up and left Washington behind them.

Their final days in the Nation's Capital were enlivened by the tiffing that went on between Ickes and Kenny, the satisfactory action of the House Committee and a heat-wave of major proportions.

Between the end of the tidelands hearings and the Committee's action, Ickes alternately amused and infuriated proponents of the legislation by flippantly discussing the matter at his press conference, insulting the 46 States' Attorneys General and finally proposing to Kenny a fantastic deal through which he would "join with" the California State executive in recommending dismissal of the recent Justice Department suit against the Pacific Western Oil Corp., of Los Angeles, and the simultaneous filing of a suit in the United States Supreme Court "to clear the title of the United States to these specific (California) oil bearing lands".

This proposal backfired surprisingly, when Biddle refused to agree with Ickes' suggestion of an original suit against the State of California and revealed that there had been a division of opinion between the Justice Department and the Department of Interior over the procedure to be followed in the Los Angeles suit.

At his press conference immediately following the wind-up of the tidelands hearings, Ickes let it be known that he would have welcomed an opportunity to testify before the Judiciary Committee. He did not, however, consider Chairman Sumners' public notice that anyone with an interest in the proceedings would be heard an invitation. And he did not want to "crash the gates".

This disappointment, apparently, was the reason for his letter to Sumners, in which he accused the 46 Attorneys General of "deliberately distorting the facts" in their brief and further charged that 40 of the State officials were "representing clients other than those States and Commonwealths where they hold office",—a rather unsubtle way of insinuating that 40 states without submerged oil interests had been hood winked by the petroleum-producing coastal states into supporting an oil cause. The Tidelands question was not one of States' rights, Ickes declared, but one of

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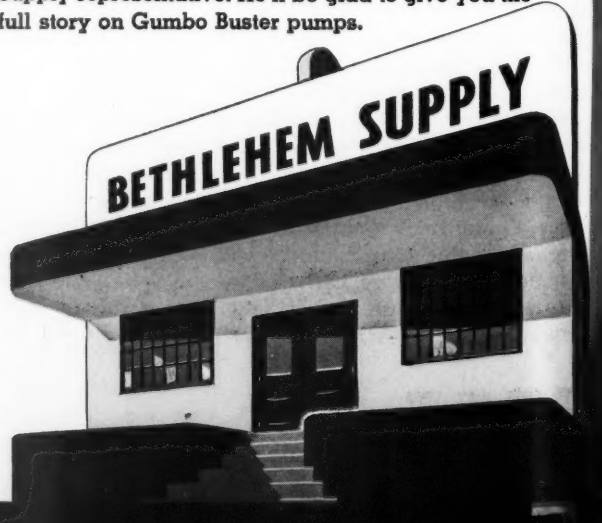

oil,—more specifically, California's oil.

Kenny resented what he said was an implication that the 40 Attorneys General were "either ignorant of the law or are the tools and dupes of a secret and sinister influence". He took the Secretary to task for the "falsity" of his charges and pointed out that the pending California suit is a claim not limited to the oil involved, but asserts "full ownership of the land itself". Forty-six states would not be on record as opposing attempts of the Federal Government to establish claim to the tidelands, if California's offshore oil were the only issue at stake, Kenny insisted.

The third round of this controversy occurred when Ickes answered Kenny in a sarcastic statement complaining that "the second attack upon me in the last 10 days by such a noted progressive as yourself seriously disturbs my plans for my old age." Apparently disregarding the fact that litigation over who owns California's offshore oil already threatens to seriously impede the tidelands drilling program, with a consequent ill effect on production for the war in the Pacific, Ickes took the attitude that his only interest in the matter was oil and mentioned the "almost incredible demands for petroleum to meet the military and industrial needs" of the nation.

"I would be grossly neglectful of the public interest were I a tacit witness to the reckless exploitation of a resource so critical to the Nation's welfare where substantial doubts exist as to its ownership," he told Kenny.

Supplementing his offer to "join" the California State official in recommending dismissal of the suit against the Los Angeles oil company and obtain an original suit against the State's "oil bearing lands" in the U. S. Supreme Court, Ickes said he was "willing to support fully and publicly a bill before the Congress to quitclaim to the States all submerged areas of the United States both inland and offshore, excepting only the small areas of coastal submerged lands beyond the low watermark which contain petroleum deposits."

Legal experts, headed by California's Asst. Atty. Gen. William W. Clary, expressed themselves shocked at some of the statements made in the Ickes letter. While no official reply was made to the letter, much astonishment was voiced that the Secretary should even consider "cutting up" the tidelands so that the States would retain all but the offshore oil deposits. Aside from being legally impossible, Ickes' proposal to Kenny that "you and I" should undertake such an encroachment on the property rights of the States was considered strangely illogical.

The falling-out between Ickes and Biddle over procedure to be used in gaining title to California's tidelands was answer enough to the letter sent Kenny by the Interior Secretary. Where Ickes had stated that "even as to the oil lands, the question (of litigation) would be resolved in a matter of some 10 months", through a U. S. Supreme Court suit, instead of in eight or 10 years "as might happen under the pending litigation", Biddle said that seeking an original ruling actually would save no time. Such a suit, Biddle added, would be "putting all our eggs in one basket".

While the tidelands issue was having its ups and downs, the Senate O'Mahoney committee on petroleum resources was faithfully meeting morning and afternoon to probe all aspects of the resources problem,—even to the possibility of drilling in mid-ocean.

Theme-song of the sessions seemed to be less Federal control (especially as it applies to the Department of Interior). On this subject A. C. Mattei, president of Honolulu Oil Corp., had much to say. He reviewed the increasing Federal encroachment upon the mineral rights of the country and attacked the leasing and royalty policies of the Interior Department which, he said, were retarding and preventing development of oil on the public domain.

Mattei also discussed the recent Executive Order authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by purchase or condemnation title to the land underlying Cerritos Channel in Long Beach and Los Angeles. This order Mattei referred to as "a startling example of the tendency to put the Government in the oil business".

The Executive Order was issued by the President under the Second War Powers Act, Mattei pointed out. The Act authorizes condemnation of property "deemed necessary for military, naval, or other war purposes".

"I ask you, gentlemen, what possible military, naval or other war purpose can be accomplished by the United States owning title to the oil under this narrow 92-acre strip of land?", the Californian inquired of the committee.

With six members of the Cabinet either out, or on the way out, under the new Truman regime, political Washington has its eye particularly on the Secretary of Interior.

Will Mr. Ickes return to his job in the Interior-Department, after completion of negotiations, in England, on the Anglo-American petroleum agreement? And, if not, who will succeed him?

Regardless of the Secretary's acquisitive attitude toward the Nation's resources, and regardless of the many sometimes justifiable complaints of the oil industry against him, Harold Ickes deserves plenty of credit for the role he has played as Petroleum Administrator for War.

Most of that credit was earned in the dark days of the so-called "fake gasoline shortage", when the American public was unwilling to believe the hand-writing on the oil industry's wall. Ickes, as Petroleum Coordinator, took over; staffed his organization with valuable and unselfish experts from the industry, itself, and generally did a workmanlike job of resolving the many differences of opinion between industry and government in the field of oil.

The Office of the Petroleum Coordinator and, later, the Petroleum Administration for War have earned the respect of the public, the industry and the press,—save for very few exceptions. . . . A former foe of most oil men, the self-styled Curmudgeon—if he follows in the footsteps of the former chiefs of the Departments of State, Treasury, Justice, Labor, Agriculture and the

(Continued on Page 25)

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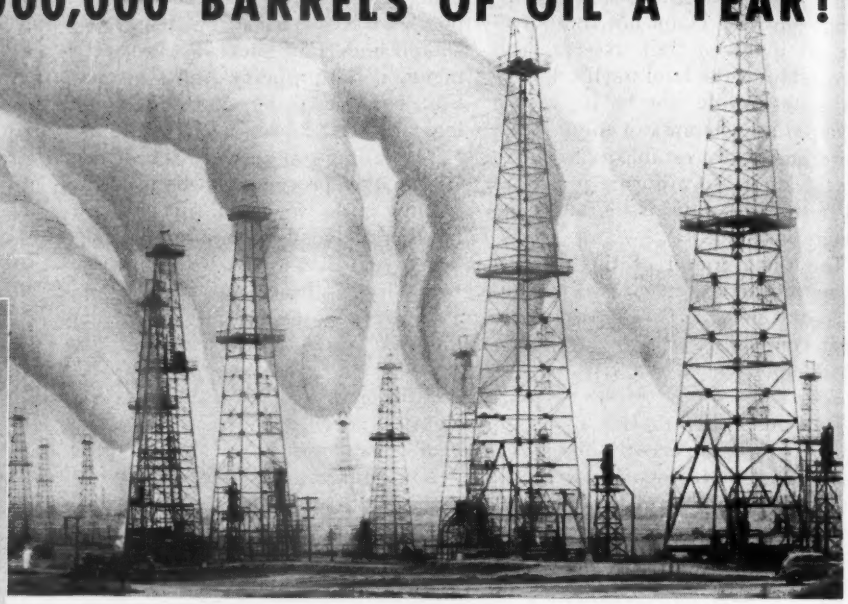

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Developments in California in 1944

ABSTRACT

Previous annual drilling records were exceeded through completion of 2,084 wells, 82 per cent of which were producers of oil or gas. This is an increase of 655 or 45.8 per cent over the number completed in 1943 as given in the report by Albert I. Gregersen and William W. Porter II a year ago. In all, 316 exploratory wells were completed, including 232 wildcats, 25 new pool tests and 59 outposts. Thirty-two (13.8 per cent) of the wildcats, nine (36 per cent) of the new pool tests, and thirty-one (52.5 per cent) of the outposts found production of oil or gas. These successful exploratory wells, 72 in all, or 22.8 per cent of all exploratory wells, had a total rated initial production of 16,035 barrels daily of oil and 96,316 MCF daily of gas (not including gas produced with oil). Completions in old oil pools numbered 1,396 and had a rated initial production of 330,410 barrels daily, a per well average of 237 barrels daily. Total production of oil was 311,771,000 barrels, an average of 854,167 barrels daily during 1944 compared with 778,597 barrels daily average during 1943. Total footage of exploratory drilling completed was 1,440,520 feet (273 miles) classified as follows: 1,066,750 feet of wildcats, 79,665 feet of new pool tests, and 294,105 feet of outpost wells.

GRAHAM B. MOODY
Standard Oil Company of California
San Francisco, California

INTRODUCTION

The results of exploratory drilling in 1944 are given in Tables I, II, and III which are continuations of the forms used a year ago.[1]

The measure of success for exploratory wells increased in 1944 to 22.8 per cent of the number of wells drilled and 22.7 per cent of the footage drilled. Comparable figures for 1943 are 18.0 per cent and 21.1 per cent, respectively.

Table IV divides exploratory drilling into wells drilled primarily for oil and those drilled primarily for gas, and further subdivides these two categories into wildcats, new pool tests, and outpost wells. There may be considerable argument about classifying wells as to the primary goal for which they were drilled, particularly if the well be abandoned without production. One geologist asked: "How can you tell what a well was drilled to find if it didn't find some?" There is merit in this question. It is possible, however, to separate oil-exploratory from gas-exploratory wells in a broad way by geographical location and results of previous drilling in each area. An exploratory well drilled, for example, near Rio Vista may be assumed to be searching primarily for gas, whereas one drilled near Wilmington probably has oil as its main objective.

DEVELOPMENT

The completion of 2,084 wells, of which 82 per cent were placed on production as oil or gas wells, set a new annual completion record. Total exploratory well completions amounted to 316, of which 72 (22.8 per cent) were producers of oil or gas. There were 62 successful completions in oil areas or 23 per cent of total exploratory wells drilled for oil. There were 10 successful completions in gas areas or 21.3 per cent of total exploratory wells drilled for gas. The 72 successful completions had a rated initial production of 16,035 barrels daily of oil and 96,316 MCF daily of gas (not including gas produced with oil).

Completions in older oil pools numbered 1396 and had a total rated initial production of 330,412 barrels daily (39 per cent of the total average daily output in 1944) a per well average of 237 barrels daily. This substantial addition to the productive capacity of the older fields together with development of newer fields and new discoveries enabled the state to increase its production from 792,508 barrels daily in December, 1943, to 885,234 barrels daily in December, 1944. Total production during 1944 was 311,771,000 barrels, an average of 854,167 barrels daily.

Total gas production during the year was approximately 556,530,000 MCF, a daily average of 1,524,700 MCF. This was 222,126 MCF greater than the daily average in 1943. The increase in daily gas production in 1944 amounted to about 37,000 barrels of oil on an approximate B.T.U. conversion basis.

Completion footage of exploratory wells reached the impressive total of 1,440,520 feet or 273 miles. Successful completion footage was 326,466 feet or 22.7 per cent of the total. The increase in exploratory footage drilled during 1944 is indicative of the splendid effort expended by the oil industry to meet the mounting demand for crude oil and its products on the Pacific Coast.

OIL DISCOVERIES

There were 25 new oil fields or new areas of production, 8 new pools in old oil fields, 7 new gas fields, and 1 new pool in an old gas field discovered during the year. In addition to these discoveries there were 29 extensions to oil fields and 2 extensions to gas fields. Table IV gives further statistical data on the various classifications of exploratory wells. Some of the more important discoveries are shown in Table V.

The number of new oil fields or new areas of oil production discovered is more impressive than the amount of oil which may be recovered from those discoveries. New oil-pool discoveries were less numerous than new fields but the former are rated much higher in future productive capacity than are the latter. New oil developed by extensions of old fields also added to the recoverable reserves. It is estimated that approximately 75 per cent of the 1944 production was compensated by new fields, new pools, and extensions of old fields. This indicates that the operators did a remarkably efficient piece of work in meeting the accelerated demand for crude and in assuring a supply of crude for the postwar years.

A few of the new fields or new areas of production merit comments in addition to the statistical data given in Table V.

The Amerada's S.P. well No. 36-15 discovered the Ant Hill field in July. This new field is about five miles north of Edison. The discovery well was rated good for 70 barrels daily. The same company completed S.P. well No. 8-15 in a lower zone, the Jewett, in November. There were three producing wells at the end of the year, two in the Olcese and one in the Jewett, proving more than 100 acres productive.

The British American and Capital Company completed Portals No. 53 in September for 240 barrels daily

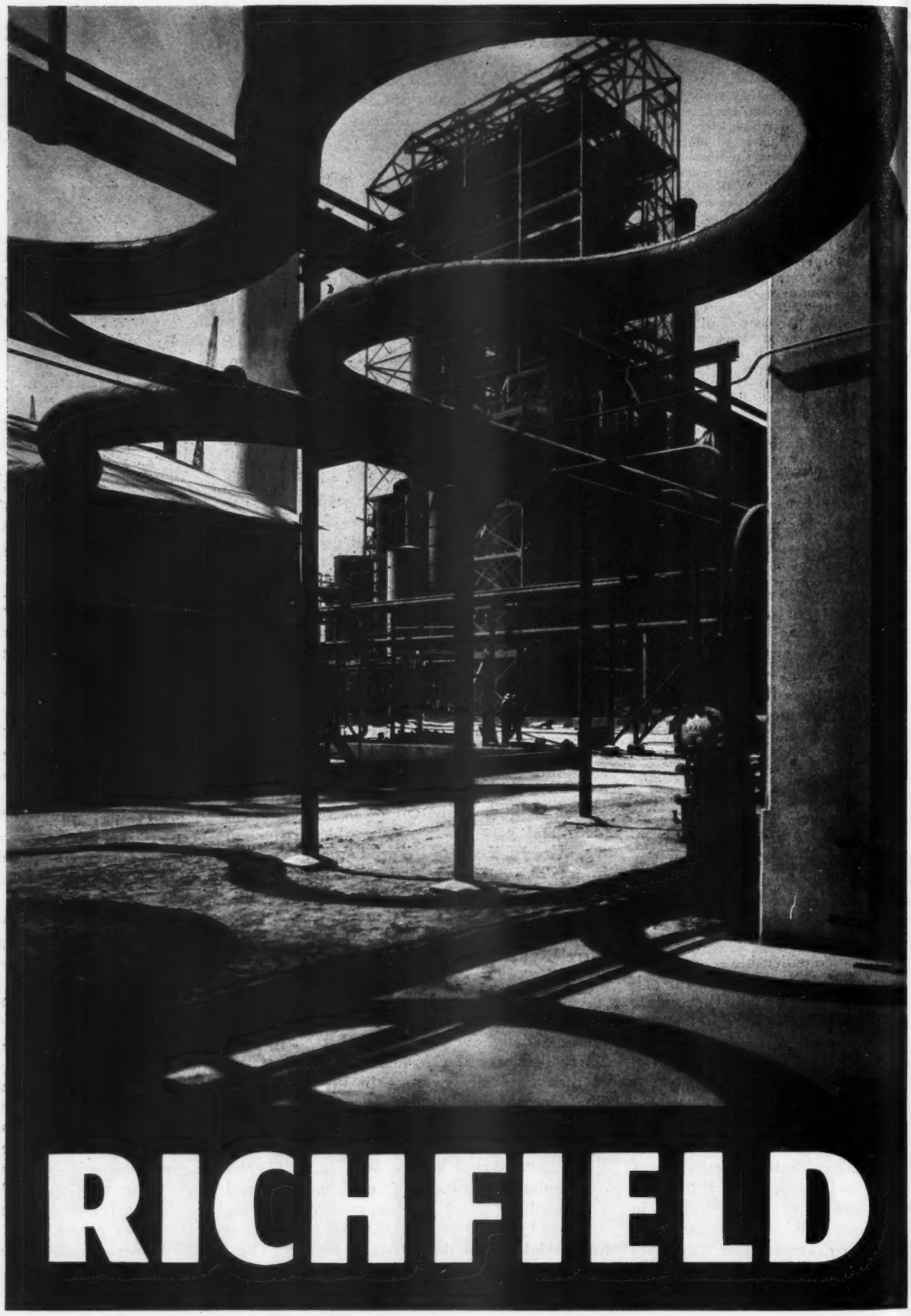
RICHFIELD

TABLE I

Results of Exploratory Drilling—Dry Holes

Wildcat Dry Holes

Exploration Method Used to Locate WILDCAT Prospect	No. of Holes Drilled			Footage Drilled			Average Depth		
	1943	1944	Change	1943	1944	Change	1943	1944	Change
Surface geology	38	12	−26	161,882	55,084	−106,798	4,260	4,590	330
Subsurface geology	36	82	46	127,749	307,340	179,591	3,550	3,748	198
Surface and subsurface geology	16	9	−7	60,578	36,599	−23,979	3,785	4,066	281
Total geology	90	103	13	350,209	399,023	48,814	3,890	3,874	−16
Seismograph	27	36	9	164,326	220,104	55,778	6,085	7,114	1,029
Seismograph and subsurface geology	6	29	23	45,385	234,421	189,036	7,565	8,083	518
Seismograph and surface geology	2	1	−1	11,072	3,361	−7,711	5,535	3,361	2,174
Random drilling	40	19	−21	112,666	54,126	−58,540	2,815	2,849	34
Core drilling	—	12	12	—	20,005	20,005	—	1,667	1,667
Total Wildcat	165	200	35	683,658	931,040	247,382	4,140	4,655	515
Dry Holes Other Than Wildcats									
Total exploratory other than wildcats	58	44	−14	265,563	183,014	−82,549	4,579	4,159	−420
Grand Total Exploratory Wells	223	244	21	949,221	1,114,054	164,833	4,256	4,566	310

TABLE II

Results of Exploratory Drilling—Discoveries

Wildcat Discoveries

Exploration Method Used to Locate WILDCAT Prospect	No. of Holes Drilled			Footage Drilled			Average Depth		
	1943	1944	Change	1943	1944*	Change	1943	1944	Change
Surface geology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsurface geology	8	14	6	32,846	48,363	15,517	4,105	3,455	−650
Surface and subsurface geology	2	4	2	8,826	14,412	5,586	4,413	3,603	−810
Total geology	10	18	8	41,672	62,775	21,103	4,167	3,488	−679
Seismograph	10	6	−4	64,703	32,835	−31,868	6,470	5,472	−998
Seismograph and subsurface geology	1	7	6	8,351	39,360	31,009	8,351	5,623	−2,728
Seismograph and surface geology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Random drilling	—	1	1	—	740	740	—	740	740
Core drilling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Wildcat	21	32	11	114,726	135,710	20,984	5,460	4,241	−1,219
Discoveries Other Than Wildcats									
Total exploratory other than wildcats	28	40	12	139,327	190,756	51,429	4,905	4,769	−136
Grand Total Exploratory Wells	49	72	23	254,053	326,466	72,413	5,185	4,534	−651

* This is net "discovery" footage. An additional 25,322 feet was drilled as dry hole below producing levels of discovery wells.

TABLE III

Results of Exploratory Drilling—Totals

Wildcat Wells (Total)

Exploration Method Used to Locate WILDCAT Prospect	Footage Drilled			No. of Holes Drilled			Discovery Percentage			
							Footage		No. of Holes	
	1943	1944	Change	1943	1944	Change	1943	1944	1943	1944
Surface geology	161,882	55,085	−106,798	38	12	−26	—	—	—	—
Subsurface geology	160,595	355,703	195,108	44	96	52	20.5	13.6	18.2	14.6
Surface and subsurface geology	69,404	51,011	−18,393	18	13	−5	12.7	28.3	11.1	30.8
Total geology	391,881	461,798	69,917	100	121	21	10.6	13.6	10.0	14.9
Seismograph	228,939	252,939	24,000	37	42	5	28.3	13.0	27.0	14.3
Seismograph and subsurface geology	53,736	273,781	220,045	7	36	29	15.5	14.4	14.3	19.4
Seismograph and surface geology	11,072	3,361	−7,711	2	1	−1	—	—	—	—
Random drilling	112,666	54,866	−57,800	40	20	−20	—	1.3	—	5.0
Core drilling	—	20,005	20,005	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
Total Wildcat	798,294	1,066,750	268,456	186	232	46	14.4	12.7	11.3	13.8
Total Exploratory Other Than Wildcats										
Total exploratory other than wildcats	404,890	373,770	−31,120	86	84	−2	34.4	51.0	32.6	47.6
Grand Total Exploratory Wells	1,203,184	1,440,520	237,336	272	316	44	21.1	22.7	18.0	22.8

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in the Olcese to open production in the Racetrack field about 1½ miles north of Edison. There was only one producer in the field at the end of the year.

The Independent Exploration Company completed Conoco No. 33 in July for 143 barrels daily from the Chanac to open production in the East Premier field located about ¾ mile east of the Premier field. There were four producers at the end of the year. Estimated productive area was about 80 acres at the end of 1944.

The Richfield's Smith No. 1 had an initial production of 130 barrels daily from the Wicker and was the discovery well of the Fairfax field. There was no other producer completed during the year.

The discovery of Northwest Jacalitos is variously attributed to the Standard of California's well No. 67-71E, completed in February for 5000 MCF daily of gas from the upper Temblor and to the Tide Water Associated's Jacalitos No. 27-16, completed in July for 1,140 barrels daily of oil from upper Temblor. Fixing the blame for discovery of additional reserves does not alter the fact that Northwest Jacalitos adds to the oil and gas reserves of the state. The Jacalitos anticline now has three separate areas of production limited in extent by faulting and lithologic changes. There are, in addition, three different zones of production, not all of which have been proved productive in any one area. There were 16 producing wells at the end of the year and the proved productive area was estimated to be approximately 1,000 acres. Further exploratory and field drilling probably will extend the total productive area and certainly will clarify the relationships of different zones in the present three producing areas.

The Superior's Houghton No. 36-35 opened production in the Bellevue field in May. This new field is located about three miles southeast of Greeley. It was completed in the Stevens sands and had an initial production of 1,900 barrels daily. This looked like a promising discovery and led to the drilling of several near-by dry holes that definitely limited the extent of this field. There were three producing wells and an estimated productive area of about 125 acres at the end of the year.

For the full statistical Review of the California petroleum industry for the year 1944 refer to California Oil World, Second April, 1945, issue.

The Tide Water Associated's KCL No. 44-22 was the discovery well of the Gosford field in August. The well was located about 1¼ miles northeast of the Ten Section field. This is another Stevens sand producer and had a rated initial production of 143 barrels daily. A second well (KCL No. 62-22) was completed in October for an initial of 790 barrels daily. Two producers and about 200 productive acres outline the possibilities of this field at the end of 1944.

At least three of the successful new pool tests may be considered worthy of special mention.

The Continental's Grubb No. 31 was completed for 1,558 barrels daily initial from the Grubb Two zone of the San Miguelito field in April. This zone lies below Grubb One zone and derives its name from Grubb well No. 2 which touched the zone several years ago but was plugged back for production in Grubb One zone. Grubb Two zone had four producers averaging 250 barrels each daily at the end of the year. The productive area is not defined. This new pool discovery is one of the best for 1944.

The Standard of California discovered commercial production in basal Etchegoin sands in Buena Vista Hills by completion of its well No. 358-27B in March for 624 barrels daily initial. There were 46 producing wells having an allowable production of 16,400 barrels daily, 356 barrels per well daily, at the end of the year. Estimates of the proved productive area ranged from 2,800 to 3,800 acres. The development of this pool to the end of 1944 indicated that it was the most important discovery in the state. It was discovered by means of painstaking subsurface studies over a period of years.

The Union Oil Company discovered a new deeper pool in the Montebello field by completion of its Howard and Smith No. 3 in November for 210 barrels daily from the 9th zone (Miocene). There were no other completions during the year so that the extent and productive capacity of this new pool can not be estimated. It is important as new production from sands stratigraphically below previous producing zones.

Successful outpost wells added materially to the productive acreage and to the reserves of the state but no single completion could be designated as furnishing an outstanding addition to reserves.

It is interesting to note that the 1943 field discovery designated "the most important discovery" of that year[2] has fulfilled the prophecy. The Pleasant Valley field had 17 wells producing about 176 barrels daily per well and an estimated proved productive area of about 525 acres at the end of 1944. It still deserved to be rated the most important oil discovery of 1943.

Gas Discoveries

The 7 gas fields and one new gas pool recorded for 1944 had insuffi-

TABLE IV
SUMMARY OF EXPLORATORY DRILLING
CALIFORNIA—1944

	Total Footage	Net Discovery Footage	Net Dry Footage	Production B/D	Production MCF/D	No. of Wells Total	No. of Wells Disc.	No. of Wells Dry
DRILLED PRIMARILY FOR OIL								
Wildcats	844,706	102,302	742,404	4,262	20,000	191	25	166
New pool tests	77,709	28,018	49,691	5,028		24	8	16
Outposts	269,408	151,502	117,906	6,745		54	29	25
Total oil exploratory	1,191,823	281,822	910,001	16,035	20,000	269	62	207
DRILLED PRIMARILY FOR GAS								
Wildcats	222,044	33,408	188,636		53,146	41	7	34
New pool tests	1,956	1,956	—		15,704	1	1	—
Outposts	24,697	9,280	15,417		7,466	5	2	3
Total gas exploratory	248,697	44,644	204,053		76,316	47	10	37
TOTAL EXPLORATORY WELLS								
Wildcats	1,066,750	135,710	931,040	4,262	73,146	232	32	200
New pool tests	79,665	29,974	49,691	5,028	15,704	25	9	16
Outposts	294,105	160,782	133,323	6,745	7,466	59	31	28
GRAND TOTALS	1,440,520	326,466	1,114,054	16,035	96,316	316	72	244

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cient development by the end of the year to warrant estimates of their importance as sources of future gas supply. Two or three of them may add substantially to the state's reserves.

Exploratory Methods and Results

Fourteen of the 32 fields discovered during 1944 were located through subsurface studies. Another 4 discoveries resulted from a combination of subsurface and surface geology and 7 more discoveries from a combination of subsurface geology and geophysical work. Subsurface geology, therefore, played a major role in the discovery of new fields. Six field discoveries, all gas, are attributed solely to seismograph plays. It is of interest to note that one small discovery resulted from random drilling.

The success percentage of subsurface geology prospects was 13.6 on footage and 14.6 on number of holes. Comparable figures for seismograph plays were 13.0 and 14.3 respectively. All wildcats attained 12.7 per cent success as to footage drilled and 13.8 per cent success as to number of wells drilled. The comparable figures for 1943 were 14.4 per cent and 11.3 per cent, respectively. Note that the percentage of wildcats successful in 1944 was greater than in 1943 but that the success factor as to footage was lower in 1944.

Successful exploratory wells, other than wildcats, jumped to 51 per cent of footage drilled and 47.6 per cent of wells drilled. The comparable figures for 1943 were 34.4 per cent and 32.6 per cent. Many of these other-than-wildcat wells were drilled on the findings of subsurface studies.

The percentages of successful results as here given, and more completely in Table III, suggest that the major crop of geophysical discoveries may have been harvested. The indications are that further painstaking studies of subsurface conditions will have great influence on the future discovery rate.

Geophysical activity dropped slightly during the year. There were 7 gravimeter and 17 seismograph parties operating in the state at the end of 1944 as compared with 8 gravimeter and 21 seismograph parties at the beginning of the year.

Deep Well

The deepest-well-in-the-world record[3] was returned to California during the year. The Standard of California's KCL well No. 20-13 was drilled to the depth of 16,246 feet. This depth record was accomplished with ordinary heavy drilling equipment lacking any special or fancy features and without serious breakdowns or protracted fishing jobs.

Approximate positions of interesting formations encountered in this well are as follows:

	Depth in Feet
Pliocene-Miocene contact	6,530
Top of Miocene cherts	8,640
Probable equivalent of Stevens sands	9,300
Bentonite	10,950
Top of middle Miocene	12,800
Possible equivalent of Vedder sand	15,000
Probable lower Miocene below	15,650

The bulk density of shale and sandstone below 15,800 feet was slightly more than 2.6 and the porosity ranged from 1.03 per cent at 15,981 feet to 0.29 per cent at 16,166 feet. There was slickensiding and a suggestion of flowage of material near the bottom of the hole. These data suggest that the deeply buried Miocene rocks have been subjected to incipient metamorphism.

The well was not completed in 1944 but had reached its total depth by the end of the year and seemed of sufficient interest to mention in this summary of developments. It was abandoned early in 1945 without obtaining production.

Future Trends

Drilling of exploratory and development wells should continue at a high rate in 1945. The demand for crude petroleum and its products has continued to rise on the Pacific Coast. This increasing demand can be met in the near future only by completing new producers in the old fields, extending the pro-

TABLE V
1944 Discoveries in California
Wildcat Discoveries

Oil Wildcats: Operator	Discovery Well	County	Location S. T. R.	Completion Date	Total Depth (Feet)	Net Discovery Footage	Initial Production	Name of Producing Zone	Name of Field Discovered	Discovery Method
Amerada	S.P. 36-15	Kern	15-29-29	7/13	4,159	2,225	70 B/D	Olcese	Ant Hill	Subsurface geology and seismograph
Bender	Vedder 14-1	Kern	14-28-28	10/25	2,660	2,660	200 B/D	Vedder	Round Mt.-West	Trend play and subsurface geology
Brit.-Amer. & Capital	Portals 53	Kern	3-30-29	9/16	4,770	4,770	240 B/D	Olcese	Race Track	Subsurface geology and seismograph
Capital Co.	Well 2-1	Los Angeles	11- 2-11	7/12	1,285	1,285	40 B/D	Miocene	N. Whittier	Surface and subsurface geology
Di Giorgio	Di Giorgio 48-10	Kern	10-31-29	1/21	6,418	6,135	40 B/D	Plio.-Mio.	?	Subsurface geology
General Pet.	Heath 1	Orange	34- 3-11	9/22	11,422	11,130	130 B/D	Pliocene	W. Buena Park	Subsurface geology and seismograph
Independent Explo. Co.	Conoco 33	Kern	33-27-27	7/2	2,352	2,352	143 B/D	Chanac	E. Premier	Surface and subsurface geology
McDonald et al.	Flickinger 1	Kern	36-30-22	10/1	5,147	5,147	15,000 MCF/D	Oligocene	N.W. Elk Hills	Surface and subsurface geology
Panoche Pet.	Panoche 1	San Benito	24-16-10	12/20	740	740	10 B/D	Cretaceous	Vallecitos	Random drilling
Pauley	Loftus 1	Los Angeles	11- 3-15	8/9	7,356	7,356	50 B/D	Miocene	W. El Segundo	Subsurface geology
Richfield	Smith 1	Kern	1-30-28	12/4	4,994	4,994	130 B/D	Wicker	Fairfax	Subsurface geology
Rothschild & Bender	Sheep Springs 2	Kern	17-29-21	9/22	3,487	3,487	600 B/D	Carneros	Sheep Springs	Surface and subsurface geology
Shell	Hopkins 57-X-31	Kern	31-27-20	6/2	2,917	2,520	30 B/D	Eocene	Antelope Plains	Subsurface geology and seismograph
Standard	67-17 E	Fresno	17-21-15	2/1	5,542	3,960	5,000 MCF/D	Temblor	N.W. Jacalitos	Surface and subsurface geology
Superior	Houghton 36-35	Kern	35-29-26	5/10	8,701	6,612	1,900 B/D	Stevens	Bellevue	Subsurface geology and seismograph
T.W.A.	KCL 44-22	Kern	22-30-26	8/12	8,152	7,950	143 B/D	Stevens	Gosford	Subsurface geology and seismograph
T.W.A.	Porter 24-18	Kern	18-34-29	5/17	4,452	4,452	184 B/D	Wharton	N. Mt. View	Subsurface geology
Gas Wildcats										
Amerada	Starkey Fee 1	Solano	2- 6- 2	8/28	9,434	9,434	22,570 MCF/D	Eocene	Dixon	Seismograph
Richfield	Afton. Comm. 1	Glenn	34-19- 1	2/13	5,242	3,190	6,200 MCF/D	Cretaceous	Afton	Seismograph
Richfield	Chico 1	Butte	17-21- 1	1/1	7,005	4,798	3,500 MCF/D	?	Chico	Seismograph
Standard	Honker Comm. 1A	Solano	25- 3- 1	4/7	8,304	7,297	3,200 MCF/D	Domengine	Honker Bay	Seismograph
Standard	Suisun Comm. 3	Solano	5- 3- 1	9/28	5,645	3,675	7,350 MCF/D	Suisun sd.	Suisun Bay	Seismograph and subsurface geology
Standard	Cutter Unit 1	Kings	29-23-22	9/4	3,630	3,510	14,400 MCF/D	San Joaquin	Alpaugh	Seismograph and subsurface geology
Superior	Saldubehere 1	Tehama	12-24- 3	10/21	9,225	1,504	17,676 MCF/D	Pliocene	Corning	Seismograph

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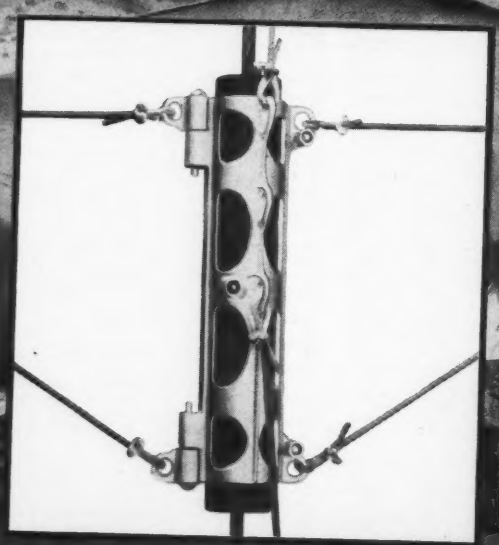

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ductive limits of those fields, and by discovering new fields and new pools to augment the present supply of crude. It would seem that the current daily rate of production is close to the state's capacity to produce. Further demands must be met by new discoveries. The task of finding new fields and new pools is not an easy one. Results in 1944 indicate that there are accumulations of oil in stratigraphic traps and deeper pools still untouched. It will require intensified exploration and continued critical analysis of available data to locate these future reserves. The percentage of hits may go down, that is, the risk goes up, but the real marksmen, of which there is no scarcity in California, will continue to score hits "in spite of hell and dry holes"—to garble an old saying.

Eight years ago a California geologist sent to a geologist friend in New York the following message: "Don't sell California short on oil yet." That is still an appropriate admonition.

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[1] Albert I. Gregersen and Wm. W. Porter II, "Developments in California in 1943," *Bull. Amer. Assoc. Petrol. Geol.*, Vol. 28, No. 6 (1944), pp. 743-50.

[2] Gregersen and Porter II, *op. cit.*, p. 745.

[3] Since regained for Texas by the Phillips Petroleum Company's Schoeps No. 3 in Brazos County.

Reprinted—with permission—from the June, 1945, issue of the Bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

The Silver Anniversary tire comes out of the mold at the Los Angeles plant of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of California, which produced its first tire on June 14, 1920. Since then the company has made nearly 37,000,000 tires, as the anniversary tire number shows. Pictured are, left: D. W. Sanford, vice-president of the company; right: Frank A. Steele, general superintendent; holding tire, H. R. Braley, division superintendent; directly behind tire, Floyd Myrick, head heater man, and V. L. Crist, helper. Steele, Braley and Myrick were employed by Goodyear-California when the plant started operations.

Jorgensen Expands Plant Facilities

Earle M. Jorgensen Co., steel distributors, have completed foundations for an additional warehouse, 80 feet wide by 330 feet long, on their Los Angeles property. It will be devoted exclusively to the handling of plates and is especially designed for that purpose.

Equipment will include two 5-ton overhead P&H cranes, a Cincinnati shear, and 135 feet of burning tables. Burning equipment will consist of two 4-torch, one 3-torch and one 2-torch Oxweld shape cutting machines for cutting circles, rings, sketches, etc. In addition, four portable cutting machines for straight line cutting will be used. All torches will be equipped to cut plate up to 10 inches thick, with special attachments available for heavier plate.

Jorgensen's new warehouse will contain a wide range of sizes of universal mill, tank sheared high carbon, boiler flange, fire box, plow, abrasion resisting, high tensile, stainless and floor plates, and two new types, Speed Case and Speed Treat. Although the Speed Case (low carbon) and Speed Treat (medium carbon) plates were introduced to the Pacific Coast market only recently, such a heavy demand for them has developed as a result of their exceptionally fast machining properties that immediate erection of the new warehouse has been made necessary.

With the acquisition of this new plate warehouse, designated as warehouse No. 4, the Jorgensen Company will have approximately 145,000 square feet of warehousing facilities in Los Angeles. Plans are under way for similar additions to Jorgensen's plants in Houston, Texas and Oakland, California.

Diogenes didn't need a lantern

Diogenes, they say, was a very smart fellow. But when he took his lantern and went around looking for an honest man, he pulled an historic boner. Too bad that he didn't see his oculist twice a year. Diogenes needed glasses.

Had his vision been clear and true, he would have stepped up to the first person he met on the main street of ancient Athens — or any other place, for that matter — and ended his search. For almost everyone you come across is honest. Our experience proves that.

Only the other day a man, who had owed us $927 so long we had written it off the books, sent in the money — and a letter of explanation. He had been short, he said, quite a while. In fact, this was the first time he had had the money. So enclosed find check!

In many variations, our experience has convinced us honesty is more than the best policy—it is the almost universal policy. Most people feel Sancho Panza hit the nail on the head when he said, "Honesty is the best policy." The best known of copybook proverbs is a generally adopted rule of life. On the other hand, there's another old saw that's equally true. It says that to be good, to be honest, is no way to get your name in the papers. That doesn't seem right. Hence these few words on the subject.

You read about the bad. But nobody mentions all the good people. You never hear, for instance, about such citizens as an unusual customer of ours who always pays us with a signed blank check. We don't encourage this practice, but feel complimented just the same. Our patron and Sancho are a lot nearer the beam than Diogenes.

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Application of Alignment Chart to Rapid Solution of Forecasting Problems

By L. R. MERRYMAN
The British American Oil
Producing Company
Los Angeles, California

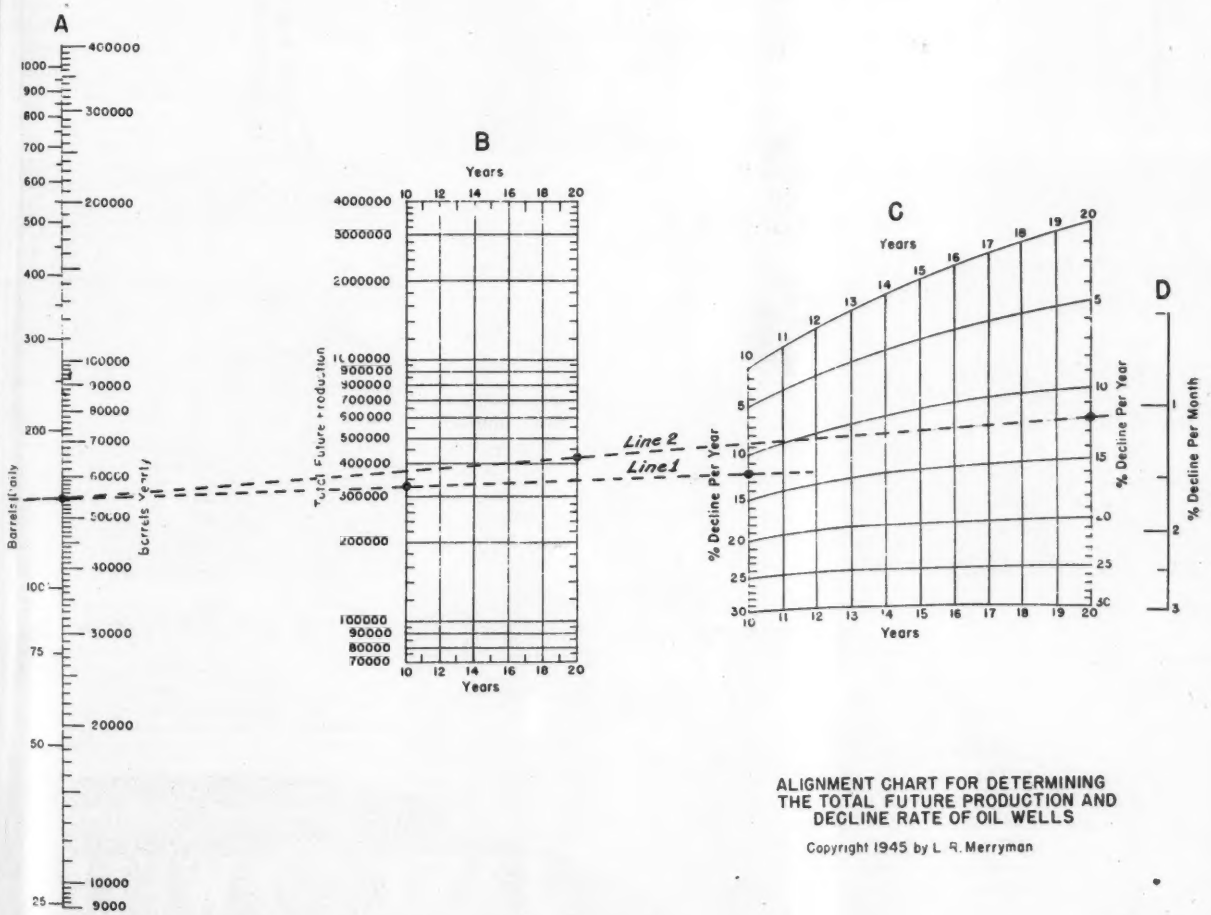
The alignment charts presented in the first issue in February and the second issue in April were used for determining the production and decline rates for a one year interval or the future rates of production for any year up to 25 years. Before the charts could be used it was necessary to make certain assumptions as to the conditions that would control the future production rates.

It was pointed out that the charts were limited in application and the reliability of the answers depended upon the judgment used when the decline rates or economical limits were determined. The most important decision to be made before the charts can be used is whether or not the wells being considered will decline in accordance with a geometrical progression, or if they will not actually decline in such a way it may, for the purpose of the study, be assumed that the decline will approximate a geometrical progression.

The chart presented in this article is designed to estimate approximately how much oil will be produced in a given number of years when the present rate of production and decline rate are known or assumed. The chart may also be used to determine what the decline rate must be, to produce a given amount of oil in a specified number of years.

The accompanying chart has been prepared for use when estimates of future production have been determined by volumetric means. In most practical cases it is as necessary to know when the oil will be produced as it is to know how much oil is available from the property.

The chart, like the previous ones, is based on the formulas derived from the following general equation for a geometrical progression: a, ar, ar^2 . . . ar, the sum of which is determined from the following equation:



ALIGNMENT CHART FOR DETERMINING THE TOTAL FUTURE PRODUCTION AND DECLINE RATE OF OIL WELLS

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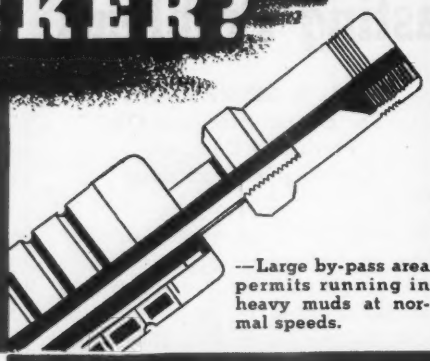
Fig. 1

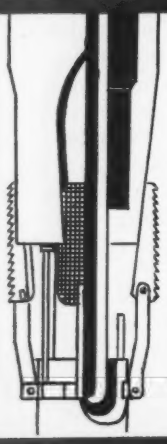
What Do You Want IN A PACKER?

EASIER RUNNING IN?



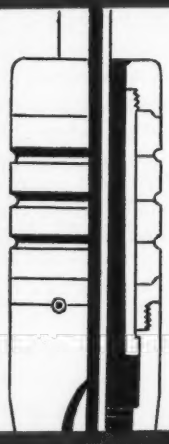
—Large by-pass area permits running in heavy muds at normal speeds.

SECURITY UNDER HIGH HEAT AND PRESSURE?



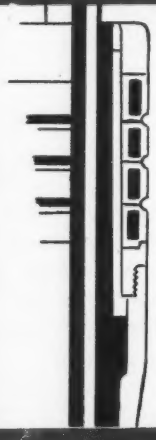
—Resilient sturdy rings and long tapered cross-cut dove-tailed slips especially hardened to retain sharpness of contact insure this feature.

SET AND RESET MANY TIMES?



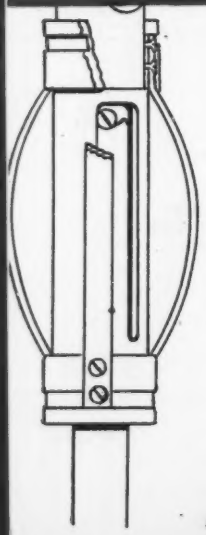
—Solid Synthetic rubber packer rings are heat and oil resistant and hold against extreme well pressure inside tubing or casing.

POSITIVE SETTING ACTION?



—Packing ring sleeve protects mandrel from collapse stresses generated by ring compression under applied setting weights.

PROTECTION AGAINST COLLAPSE?



—Cage assembly gives positive control and the free-wheeling feature prevents twisting of slips in cone.

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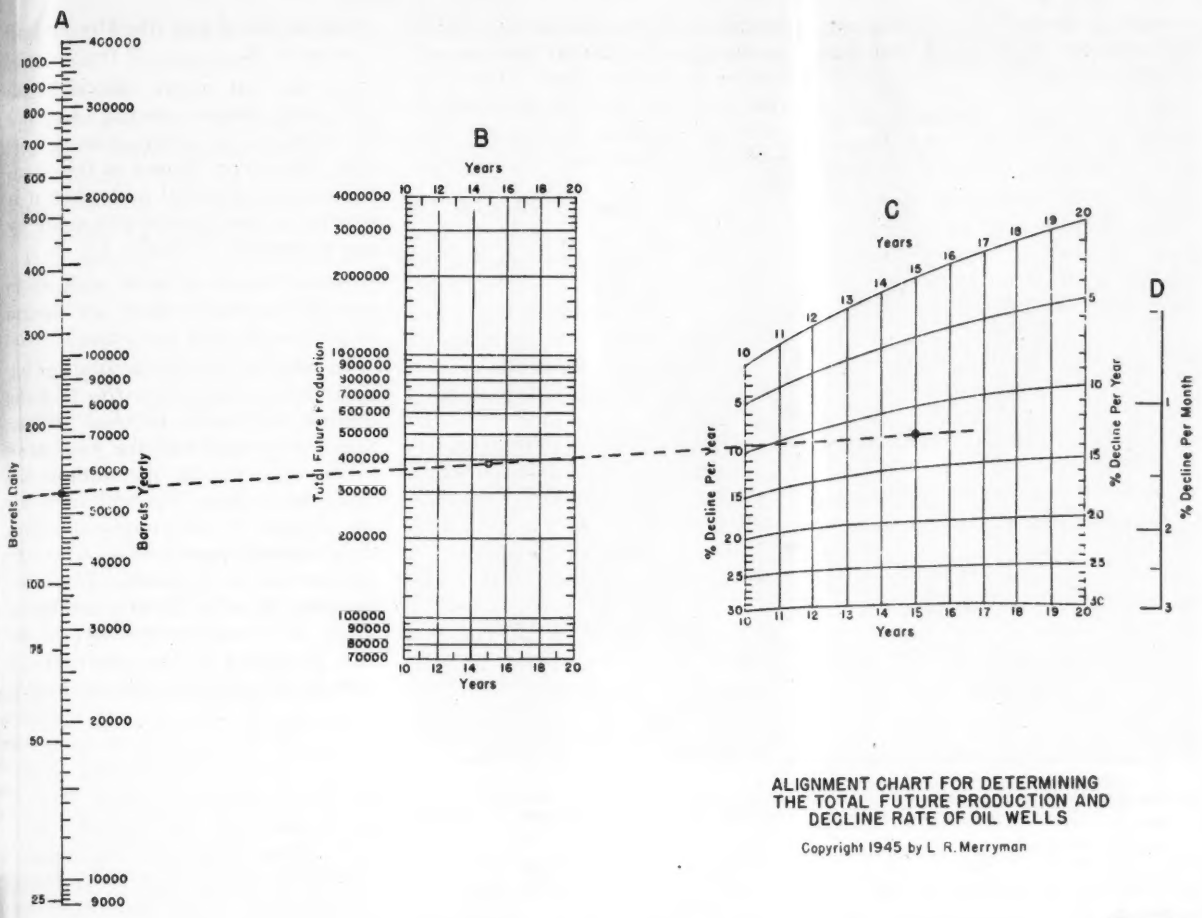

ALIGNMENT CHART FOR DETERMINING THE TOTAL FUTURE PRODUCTION AND DECLINE RATE OF OIL WELLS

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Fig. 2

$$s = a \frac{(1 - r^n)}{1 - r}$$

Where s = sum
a = first term
l = last term
r = ratio
n = number of terms

Practical application of the chart and examples of use are shown below:

Example No. 1 An estimate has been made of the reserves of a certain well by volumetric means. It is determined that approximately 425,000 barrels of oil can be recovered. It is desirable to know how much of the oil will be produced during the next 10-year and 20-year periods. It is assumed that the property will decline at the rate of 12% (percent) per year. The current rate of production is 150 barrels per day. The solution is shown on Figure No. 1 and it is determined as follows:

A straight edge is placed at 150 barrels per day on scale A and at 12 percent on scale C at the 10-year line. The answer, 330,000 barrels, is then read on scale B at the 10-year line, as shown by line 1. Line 2 on the same figure shows the production which would be produced in 20 years. The procedure is the same except that the 20-year lines are used on the B and C scales. The value for 20 years is obtained as follows: A straight edge is placed at 150 barrels per day on scale A and at 12 percent on scale on the 20-year line on scale C. The answer, 424,000, is read at the 20-year line on scale B.

An estimate of this type must frequently be made after the reserves of a well or property have been determined by volumetric means. The answers found by use of the accompanying chart are only approximate, because it is impossible to interpolate when figures are of such magnitude as shown on scale B. If a complete forecast of production and a valuation are required, it is necessary to compute the annual production with a calculator or by use of a chart similar to the one presented in the February issue.

Example No. 2 A volumetric estimate of the future oil production has been made. The total future production is determined to be 390,000 barrels. The present production is 150 barrels per day. It is desired to know at what rate the property will decline if the oil is produced in 15 years. The solution is illustrated on Figure 2 and determined as follows:

A straight edge is placed at 150 barrels per day on scale A and at 390,000 barrels on the 15-year line on scale B. The answer, 12% (percent) per year, is read on the 15-year line on scale C. This is only approximate and if close

work is desired the decline rate would have to be tested by actual computation.

While the rate of decline is usually beyond the control of the operator, a problem of the type illustrated above must often be solved.

The decline rate as determined from the chart is relatively simple, but the solution for the rate of decline from the equation

$$s = a\,\frac{(1-r^n)}{1-r}$$

can only be made by a laborious cut and try method, unless, of course, a value for the last term is assumed.

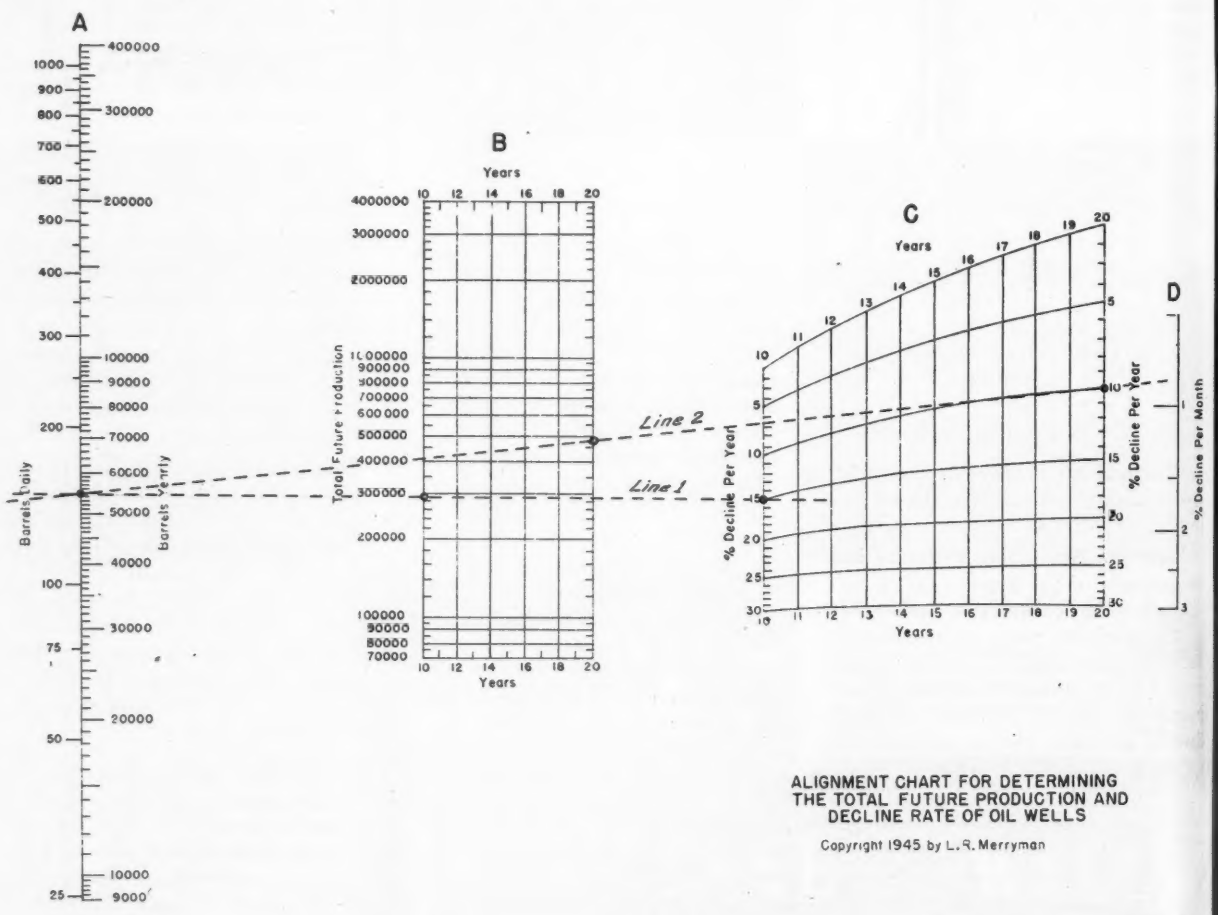
Example No. 3 An estimate of the future production from a property has been made by volumetric means. It is desired to make a quick check on the work. The calculations show that there are 400,000 barrels on the property. The current production is 150 barrels per day. Wells producing from similar horizons are known to decline from 10 to 15% (percent) per year. A check can be made in the following manner. The solution is illustrated on Figure 3.

A straight edge is placed at 150 barrels per day on scale A and at 15% (percent) per year on the 10-year line on scale C. This reading, the intersection of line 1 and the 10-year line on scale B, shows the minimum production would be 295,000 barrels. The maximum decline rate is used for the shortest period considered, to determine the absolute minimum which would seem reasonable. The production for a 20-year period is then determined as follows: A straight edge is placed at 150 barrels per day on scale A and at 10% (percent) on the 20-year line on scale C. This answer, 490,000 barrels, is found at the intersection of line 2 and the 20-year line on scale B.

In the test above the estimate falls within limits selected, therefore the work can be assumed to be correct. The chart, if used in this manner, may be a useful tool when it is desired to check estimates made by the volumetric method.

Scale D is used with scale C to convert percent decline per month to percent decline per year.

In addition to the accompanying chart, which is designed to find the decline rate when the total production is estimated and the number of years is assumed, the author has designed a chart that will solve for the number of years required to produce a given amount of oil when the decline rate is assumed. The chart designed to solve for the number of years is a companion chart to the one described in this issue and it will be presented in a later issue.



ALIGNMENT CHART FOR DETERMINING THE TOTAL FUTURE PRODUCTION AND DECLINE RATE OF OIL WELLS

Copyright 1945 by L. R. Merryman

Fig. 3

General Petroleum Announce Important Personnel Advances

Five important promotions in General Petroleum Corporation have been announced by R. C. Wheeler, Vice President and Manager of the Manufacturing Department.

P. S. Magruder, who was manager of the Gas Department has been appointed Assistant Manager of Manufacturing.

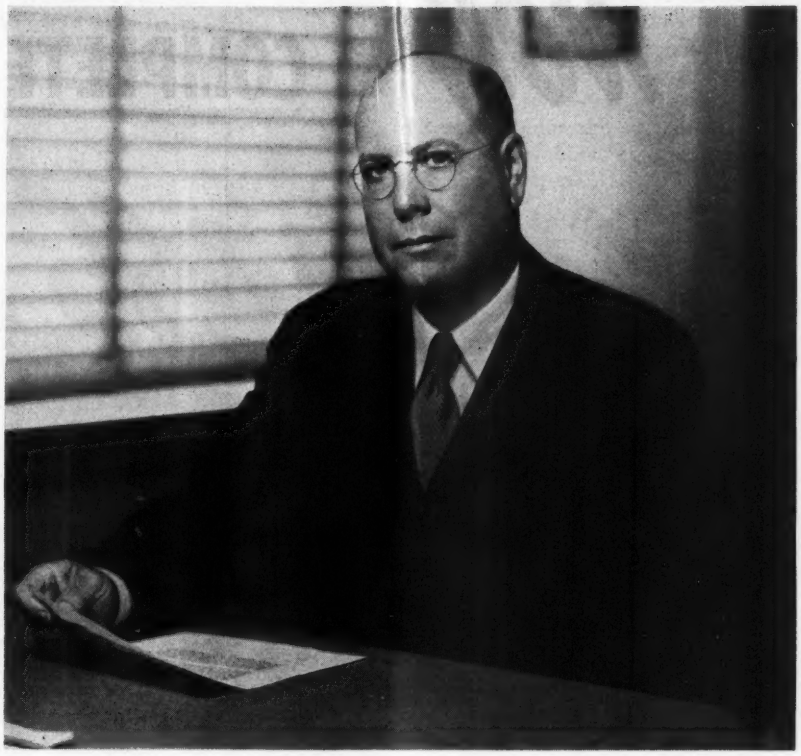
H. L. Eggleston, formerly with Gilmore Oil Company, has been named Manager of the Gas Department and will continue to manage the manufacturing activities of the Gilmore Road Oil and Asphalt Company.

M. W. Kibre, superintendent of the Gas Department at Vernon, has been named Assistant Manager of the Gas Department.

H. A. Sting, gas engineer at Vernon, has been appointed Superintendent of the Gas Department, Southern Division, with headquarters at Vernon.

A. C. Lyles has been promoted from chemist at the Santa Fe Springs gas laboratory to Gas Engineer in charge of the "Springs" gas laboratory.

Magruder joined General Petroleum November 1, 1925, as gas tester in the gas department at Vernon, subsequently was promoted to gas engineer; next, to general superintendent; and then to manager of the Gas Department. He is past president of the California Natural Gasoline Association, of which he was one of the organizers, and served as chairman of the technical committee of the associtaion in 1936-39, before serving as president in 1939-40. Currently he is a director and member of the executive committee of the C.N.G.A. and is a member of several committees for District 5 of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator. He is a member of the American Petroleum Institute. His son, P. S. Magruder, Jr., is a Lieutenant with the 96th Division, 381st Infantry.



P. S. Magruder has been promoted from Manager of the Gas Department to Assistant Manager of Manufacturing of the General Petroleum Corporation.

H. L. Eggleston, formerly with the Gilmore Oil Company has been named Manager of the Gas Department of the General Petroleum Corporation and also will continue to manage the manufacturing activities of the Gilmore Road Oil and Asphalt Company.

Eggleston joined the Gilmore Oil Company November 20, 1928, as manager of the Gas and Refining Departments, a position which he held continuously to the time of the General Petroleum and Gilmore "team up." Eggleston has been active in local and national affairs of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers since he joined it in 1928. He was elected a member of the executive committee of the Los Angeles Section in 1935, and chairman in 1936. In 1936 he represented his Section at the Local Sections Conference in Seattle, and in 1938 was secretary of the General Committee for the National Spring Meeting of the A.S.M.E. in Los Angeles. He was appointed to the committee on Local Sections in 1936 and in 1942 was elected a member of the Council. He helped organize, and became a charter member in 1926 of the California Natural Gasoline Association, has served on the executive committee since 1926, was vice president in 1928, 1929, and 1933, and served as president in 1934. He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, and the Yale Engineering Association.

Kibre is a graduate of the University of California, and joined General Petroleum in June, 1929, as a laboratory man at Santa Fe Springs. Subsequently he was promoted to the post of chemist at Santa Fe Springs, then advanced to an engineer at Vernon in the Gas Department, being named Superintendent

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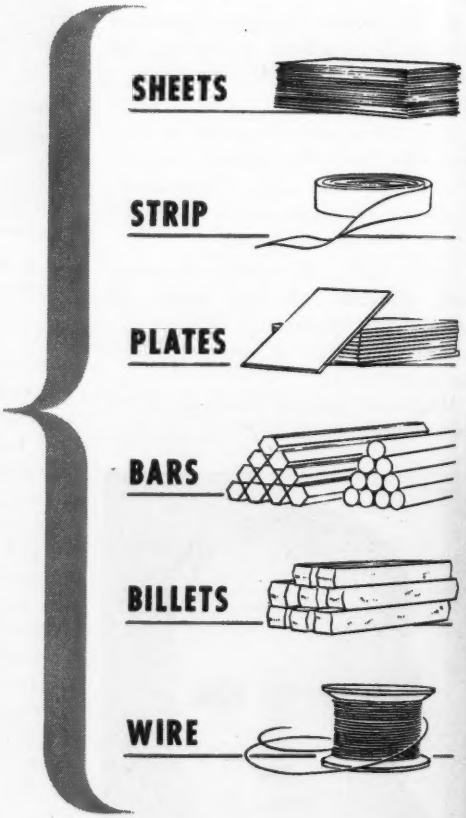

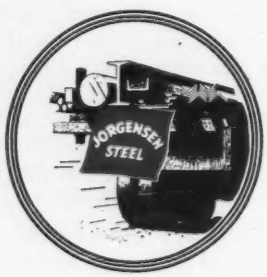

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of that department January 1, 1943, and General Superintendent November 1, 1944, now becoming Assistant Manager of the Department. He has served on the Technical Committee of the California Natural Gasoline Association since 1936, was vice chairman in 1939-40, and chairman of the committee during 1940-41. He also served on the Amercian Petroleum Institute Committee on Sampling and Natural Gasoline.

Sting joined General Petroleum March 8, 1926, as gas engineer at Vernon, and in October, 1944, was named gas engineer at Santa Fe Springs. He is a member of the California Natural Gasoline Association, serving as a member of its charcoal test committee.

Lyles joined General Petroleum March 24, 1927, as gas tester in the gas laboratory at Santa Fe Springs, and in 1930 became chief chemist of the Santa Fe Springs gas laboratory. He resigned in February of 1934 to accept the post of gas engineer with the Kettleman North Dome Association, and was advanced to superintendent, leaving this organization in April, 1943, to rejoin General Petroleum as chemist at the Santa Fe Springs laboratory. He is a member of the California Natural Gasoline Association, currently on the editorial committee; has served on the technical committee for nine years and for five years was director of the association.

Nomads Annual Wing Ding July 27th

Los Angeles Nomads will hold their annual wing ding at the Riviera Country Club on Friday, July 27th. Advance indications are that this will be the biggest affair of its kind ever staged by the local chapter.

Already hundreds of divot lofters are sharpening their niblicks in preparation for a concerted attack on the good earth. It is estimated that if all the energy expended in missing the ball could be concentrated on some productive enterprise, such as selling oil field equipment, the output of goods in this area would treble in 30 days time.

Patrons of all sports are being well provided for. Included in the events planned are horse shoes, checkers, chess, galloping dominoes and suitable accoutrements will be available for those who are not quite old enough to play golf. In fact, there will be amusement and entertainment to suit every taste, and some for those with no taste at all. To make the whole process more interesting, there will be prizes for those who are friendly with the handicapping committee or are more than usually adept at score keeping. The first foursome will tee off at 12 noon under the watchful eye of George Trembley, chairman of the golf committee.

H. E. Cassidy, chairman of arrangements, has his committee functioning in high gear. The character of the floor show, following the dinner, is at this stage a deep and dark military secret, although Wally Sawdon, chairman of the committee, has indicated that it is going to be a nice blend of both high and low caliber stuff. Master of Ceremonies for the evening has not yet been announced, but it is anticipated that a well known movie actor is taking over this task. Jim Robinson is serving as chairman of game activities between golf and dinner, while prizes and finances are in the capable hands of Fred Tyler.

There seems to be little doubt that this year's fracas will more than come up to the standard of all former offerings. Ticket sales and reservations are in the hands of Fred Tyler, who may be contacted at Reed Roller Bit Company, 1317 Esperanza Street, or by telephone through calling ANgelus 6721.

SAN JOAQUIN GEOLOGISTS MEET IN BAKERSFIELD

All geologists work is not petroleum engineering as geologists, scouts, and paleontologists gather to do some social and imagineering in keeping with the shifting oil sands of the petroleum underworld.

Time: not so long ago; Place: El Tejon Spanish Ball Room . . . Bakersfield. Present are left to right back row: Ben Gupton, Joe Shay, Mason Hill, Stanley Knouse, Joe Bryan, Ray Berryman, Ralph Brodek, William E. Powell. Left to right front row: Kenneth Edwards, Mrs. McCleary and friend, Don Moran, Pete Woods, Melvin Hill, Tom Fitzgerald.

So. California Meter Assn. Holds Election

At the regular monthly meeting, June 21, 1945, the following were elected as officers and committee chairmen of the Southern California Meter Association.

Office		Company Affiliation
President	C. L. Hutchings	Tide Water Associated Oil Co.
Vice-President	Lee Cheever	Southern Counties Gas Co.
Treasurer	C. G. Cortelyou	General Petroleum Corporation
Secretary	Geo. H. Forster, Jr.	The Texas Company
Past President	Mark McIlvaine	Chanslor Canfield Midway Oil Co.
Chairmen of Committees		
Program	R. N. Christiansen	Southern California Gas Company
Membership	Art J. Norman	Southern California Gas Company
Standards	W. L. Cowan	Union Oil Company
Publicity	Charles Meriam	The Meriam Instrument Co.
Entertainment	George Stevenson	Pacific Meter Works
By-Laws	W. J. Kennedy	Southern California Gas Company
Instrumentation	J. C. Groenewagen	Shell Oil Company
San Joaquin Valley	R. T. Furlong	The Texas Company

In addition to the election of officers and committee chairmen, the June meeting presented the ninth annual Low-Jinks. Over two hundred and fifty members and guests were present at the dinner and show making this Low-Jinks the successful social function that it always has been and a fitting wind-up of a very successful year for the Association under the guidance of the retiring officers.

The next regular meeting will be held at the Rio Hondo Country Club, July 19, 1945.

"The Measurement of Solids in a TCC Plant" and "The Measurement of Solids in a Fluid Catalytic Cracking Plant" are the two papers to be presented at the July meeting. Mr. A. E. Kelley, Process Division, Union Oil Company, Wilmington Refinery, and George Lewis, The Texas Company, Wilmington Refinery, will present these subjects and lead the discussion.

These two papers will give details of problems related to the measurement of solid flow, level, etc., as exemplified in the operation of these two types of catalytic cracking units. Considerable interest has been shown in this subject, as it is both new and different from the problems which have come before measurement men in the past.

Gesner Rejoins Reliance

Mr. J. E. Gesner has recently rejoined the staff of Reliance Regulator Corporation as engineer. He was formerly associated with this company in 1929-30.

His background, which will make him invaluable to the Reliance Regulator Corporation, includes 15 years with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and a scholastic background of Polytechnic College of Engineering, Oakland, California, and the University of California.

Starting with the East Bay Division of Pacific Gas & Electric, Oakland, in the gas department, Mr. Gesner advanced to the Colgate Division as measurement inspector, eventually occupying the post of Industrial Gas Engineer of the General Sales Department, San Francisco.

J. E. Gesner

Oil Shale Research Construction Begun

The U. S. Bureau of Mines has begun the erection of a $500,000 shale research laboratory on the campus of the University of Wyoming at Laramie. The building will be completed by the end of the year.

This laboratory will be operated in conjunction with a $1,500,000 oil shale demonstration plant which will be established on U. S. Naval oil shale reserves in Western Colorado. A site has been chosen in the Anvil Points area, about 7 miles west of Rifle, and initial work is under way.

Main functions of the new laboratory at the University of Wyoming will be the determination of fundamental chemical, physical, thermodynamic and other basic facts about shales. Processes will also be developed which can be used in the design and operation of the demonstration plant.

Both the laboratory and demonstration plant were authorized by the 78th Congress by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, which directs the Bureau of Mines to conduct a five-year program of research and development to provide basic knowledge for the private commercial production of synthetic fuels from shale, coal and lignite.

Miss Mia Suverkrop, now junior geologist for Standard Oil Company of California, is a Kern County girl with a splendid above the average record for ability and skills in keeping with her education. "Kern County Oil News" salutes this girl of the month in oil.

THIS LAUGH OFF!!

Mistress: "Mary, I think I smell something burning downstairs. Did you remember to turn off the electric iron when you left the ironing board, as I told you?"

Maid (newly arrived): "Yes'm, I did, I most surely did. I pulled dat chain once like you tol' me and den I pulled it again to make sure."

"Boy, I'm scared. I just gotta letter from a man telling me he'd shoot me if I didn't stay away from his daughter."

"Well, all you have to do is stay away from his daughter."

"Yeah, but he didn't sign his name."

"What has more fun than people?"

"Rabbits, why?"

"Because there are more rabbits than people."

"Do you know why?"

"Because rabbits have more fun than people."

Lecturer: "Of course you all know what the inside of a corpuscle looks like."

Chairman (interrupting): "Most of us do, but you had better explain for the benefit of them as has never been inside one."

Prof.: "What happens when the human body is immersed in water?"

Student: "The telephone rings?"

Old "Wolf": "You look so sweet I could eat you."

She: "The 'ell you could, you haven't any teeth!"

Everything seems to be evened up in this life. The fellow with less hair to comb has more face to wash.

Some adore a pretty leg,
Some love a pretty curl;
That's not for me, I must admit,
I want the whole darn girl!

"You look all in today, Bill. What's the trouble?"

"Well, I didn't get home until just daylight, and then my wife woke up while I was undressing. She asked me if I wasn't getting up rather early, and in order to avoid trouble I just put my clothes on and came down to the office."

The man was determined to pass the tavern on the way home without stopping in. As he approached the place, his resolve weakened, but finally with a masterful effort he passed on. Then after going a full block he stopped and congratulated himself: "Well done, old boy. Now come back to the tavern and I'll treat you to a snort!"

He was unaware of the eccentricities to be found in the Wild West when he entered what seemed to be the only hotel in the place. After ushering him to a table and giving the stranger a glass of ice water, the waiter inquired: "Will you have sausages on toast?"

"No, I never eat 'em," the guest replied.

"In that case," said the waiter, "dinner is over."

She: "Stop!"

He: "I won't."

She (sighing): "Well, at least I did my duty."

Bragg: "It costs me about $10,000 a year to live."

Snagg: "Don't pay it. It isn't worth it."

Corporal to taxi driver: "What are you stopping for?"

Taxi driver: "I thought I heard the young lady say stop."

Corporal: "Well, she wasn't talking to you."

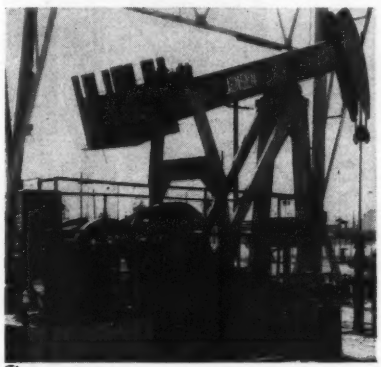
"Little boy, do both of your dogs have licenses?"

"Yes, sir! They're just covered with 'em."

She had just received a beautiful skunk coat as a gift from her husband.

She: "I can't see how such a nice coat comes from such a foul smelling beast."

He: "I don't ask for thanks, dear, but may I demand respect?"



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Giving a better knowledge of bottom hole pumping conditions is only one of the many advantages offered Kobe users. This equipment's amazing flexibility, its adaptation to shallow or deep pumping, the lease operator's ability to add additional wells to his present central power plant are but a few of the exclusive Kobe features. Contact a Kobe representative today and see how these advantages can improve your pumping operations.

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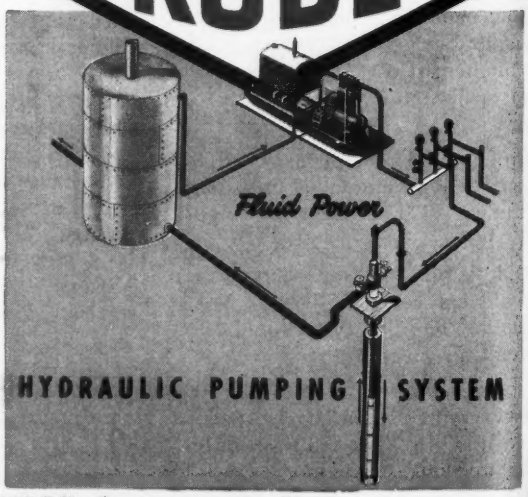

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"ONE OF THE DRESSER INDUSTRIES"

Carrington King

(Continued from Page 3)

Postmaster General—will long be remembered for miracles achieved in preparing the Nation for the "oil war" that now is being won by the Allies.

Choice of a successor to the post of Interior Secretary has been thoroughly commented upon in the daily press. Nevertheless, the Pacific Coast and the California oil industry have a big stake in any change that may take place. Two Californians have been mentioned,—one of them, Edwin W. Pauley, an oil man. Pauley, who was recently sent to Russia by President Truman as the American member of the Allied Reparations Commission, with the rank of Ambassador, presumably would be reluctant to take over the duties of Interior Secretary without a great deal of urging by his friend Mr. Truman. Senator Sheridan Downey (D., Calif.) might not be so hard to convince but he still is not being considered very seriously.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), chairman of the Senate petroleum investigating committee, appears at this time to have an edge on the other candidates, but his appointment would not particularly please California. Too liable to sell the "States' rights" proponents down the river, according to some sources.

Judge Sam Bratton, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., was listed high in the "probable" column, until the more recent rumor came along that he may succeed to the post vacated by the resignation of U. S. Supreme Court Justice Roberts. J. A. Krug, head of the War Production Board, is believed a very likely choice,—and would be more acceptable to California than any of the out-of-state individuals named above.

However, President Truman has not yet given any indication that Ickes will hand in his resignation for good, on his return from the Anglo-American oil negotiations. Washington wiseacres believe that this is what will happen and point to the extremely efficient manner in which Mr. Truman, so far, has handled the ticklish job of re-staffing the Cabinet. Stettinius was permitted to complete his job in San Francisco before making a graceful change from the Secretaryship of State to U. S. representative of the United Nations conference; Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau was permitted to finish the Seventh War Loan drive before bowing out. . . . The feeling in Washington is that Harold Ickes will be given the same warm send-off that other Roosevelt Administration Cabinet members have received from the new President,—thanks for a job well done and, probably, some very fine compliments for his sub-job as Petroleum Administrator.

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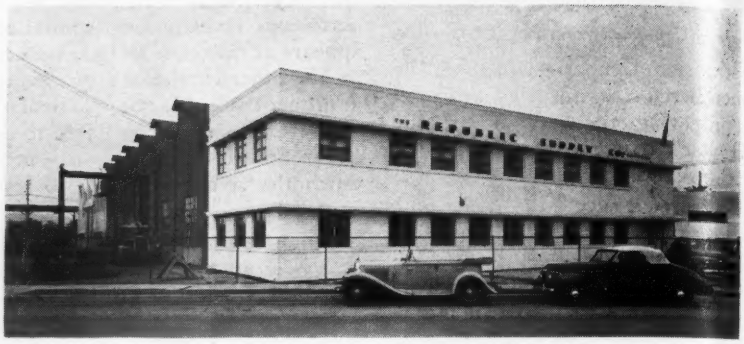
The Republic Supply Company of California Expands Facilities

Coincident with its appointment as Pacific Coast distributor for the National Supply Company line, the Republic Supply Company of California announces that its Machinery Division has expanded its facilities. A two-story office building at 1753 Workman Street, of 5400 square feet of floor space and a shop addition with 11,700 square feet of floor space, give greater capacity for the Division's work of oil field fabrication, unitized pump and engine mountings, and the manufacture of portable and trailer-mounted equipment.

Alex G. Fraser is Vice President in charge, with Walter T. Moore as sales manager. R. L. Payne, H. M. Gallagher and Frank Summers are sales representatives for Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Basin area, and T. E. Dickey heads the Los Angeles Service department. In Bakersfield, Don Way handles sales, with Lloyd Moreland a service head, while Ben Brundage covers San Francisco and Oakland.



In addition to the complete National Supply Company line (with the exception of slush pumps), Republic also handles Gardner-Denver pumps and engines, Kewanee Oil Field All-Welded boilers, and gas and diesel engines. The Machinery Division also builds Republic geophysical drilling rigs, servicing equipment and core drilling equipment, as well as V-belt and chain belt drives.

Union Discovers Sansinena Field

Union Oil Co. is credited with the discovery of a new field to be known as Sansinena, east of the Whittier field, in Los Angeles county. The discovery well, Sansinena No. 15 on sec. 30-2s-10w, completed at 3595 ft. in the perforated interval 3346-3591 from middle Puente sands. Initial production was 102 b/d, 22.1 gravity oil with a 35.0% cut. Latest pump figures are 123 b/d, 22.9 gravity, 0.4% cut and 89 m.c.f. gas. The company is grading location for No. 17 on the discovery section 30 and is drilling No. 16 at 3320 ft. near the NW corner of section 33 of the township.

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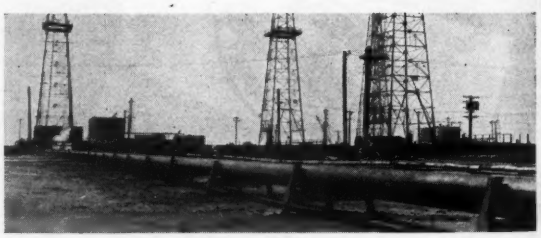

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Los Angeles Basin

Aliso Canyon Test Quitting

Standard Oil Co. is plugging to suspend operations on Ward No. 3-1 near the Aliso Canyon field. Drilled to a depth of 10,363 ft. on sec. 27-3n-16w, the well plugged to 10,185 ft., ran liner and swabbed mostly water with a little heavy oil on production trial.

Seaboard Oil Co.'s Evans No. 1A, sec. 23-3n-16w, is drilling at 795 ft. after skidding rig a few feet from No. 1, which was junked at 992 ft. after 11¾ inch surface casing loosened and two joints fell to bottom.

Leffingwell Area Try Redirects Hole

Standard Oil Co. Lewis Comm. No. 1, sec. 11-3s-11w, near the West Coyote field, is plugged to 9484 ft. to straighten hole after reaching 9663 ft. in shale. Large sections of tight oil stained sand streaks have been found in the try.

Imperial County Wells Again Drill

The Texas Co. Grupe-Engebretson No. 1, sec. 8-16s-16e near Holtville, recovered drill pipe fish and is now drilling at 11,636 ft. On sec. 28-16s-14e, near El Centro, Amerada Pet. Corp. Timken No. 1 is rigged with heavy drilling equipment and is making hole at 3320 ft.

Montebello To Be Active

Three new projects are under way at Montebello. Hathaway Co. is rigging up to deepen Dore No. 1 from 7662 ft. Union Oil Co. is preparing to deepen Paul Howard No. 1 from 6694 ft., and Herley Kelley is redrilling and deepening from 6332 ft. Much hope is held that 9th zone production will be extensively developed in this field.

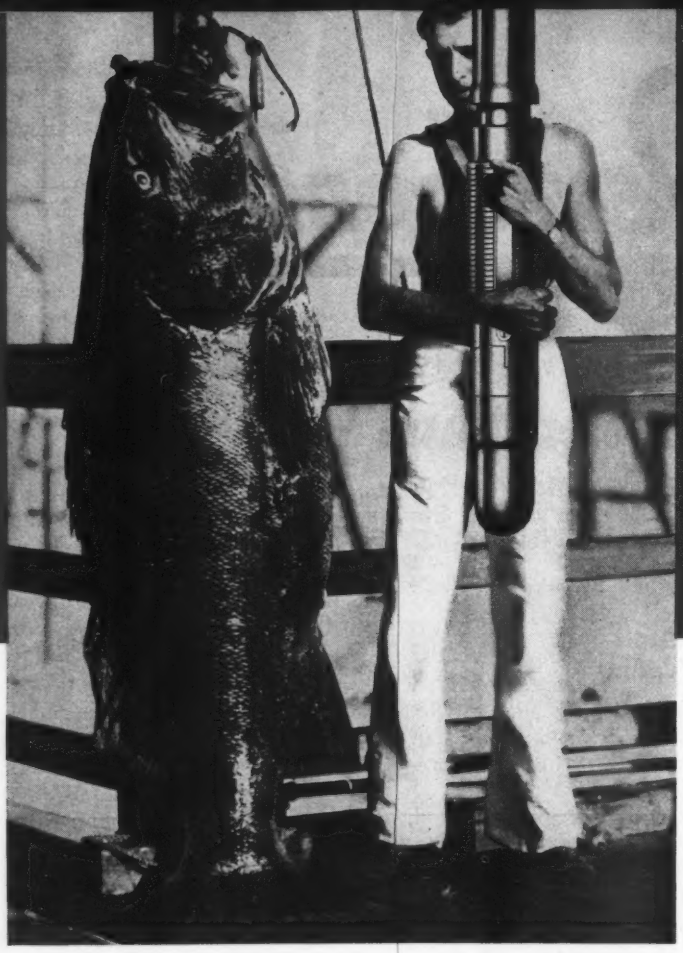
Bandini Area Wells Working

Richfield Oil Corp. U. P. Unit No. 1, sec. 9-2s-12w, is drilling and spot coring at 5115 ft. The well is reported correlating somewhat higher than other wells drilled in the area with the top of the Repetto placed near 3600 ft. C. G. Willis' Pansini No. 1, sec. 23-2s-12w, is redrilling at 3613 ft. for a better structural position after once bottoming at 5525 ft. and crossing a fault.

BUY WAR BONDS

LOS ANGELES BASIN WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Athens	Gen. Expl. Co. of Calif., Johnson	1	11, 3-14	9313	Suspended
Aliso Canyon	Seaboard Oil Co., Evans	1A	23, 3-16	795	Drilling
	Standard Oil Co., Ward	3-1	27, 3-16	10363	Plugging
	Standard Oil Co., Wigdal	1	19, 3-16		Location
	Wilshire Oil Co., Marquis	1	35, 3-16		Location
Bandini	Richfield Oil Corp., U. P. Urt	1	9, 2-12	5115	Coring
	Willis, C. G., Pansini	1	23, 2-12	5525	Redrilling
Del Valle	Bankline Oil Co., Orduno	105	18, 4-17		Location
	Herley-Kelley, Orduno	2	18, 4-17		Location
	Superior Oil Co., Handy	1	18, 4-17		Rig
	The Texas Co., Kern-West	42-13	13, 4-18	2763	Drilling
	The Texas Co., Kern	32-18	18, 4-17	2455	Drilling
	The Texas Co., Kern	41-18	18, 4-17	4866	Drilling
Gardena	Ohio Oil Co., Gardena Comn	1	25, 3-14	8662	Drilling
La Habra	Union Oil Co., Sansinena	15	30, 2-10	3595	Pumping
	Union Oil Co., Sansinena	16	30, 2-10	3320	Drilling
Las Llajas	Standard Oil Co., Brady Est	2-1A	13, 3n-7w	6650	Drilling
L. A. City	Seaboard Oil Co., L. A. Briel	1	21, 1-13	3625	Drilling
Newhall	British-Am. & The Texas Co	NLF	2 21, 4-17	7613	Drilling
	C.C.M.O. Co., Sanborn	1	6, 3-16	7574	Drilling
	Siganl Oil & Gas Co., Needhm	1	14, 3-16	4998	Drilling
Oak Canyon	Western Gulf Oil Co., Steves	B-1	5, 4-17	7770	Fishing
Pico	Rothschild Oil Co., Brodrick	1	7, 2-11		Location
So. Covina	The Texas Co., So. Covina 6mm.	5-1	18, 1-9		Grade
Turnbull Canyon	Continental Oil Co., Buehler	1	14, 2-11	3765	Drilling
	Cinnabar Drlg. & Expl. Co. Well	1	24, 2-11		Location
W. Coyote	Barnsdall Oil Co., S. H. R.	3	21, 3-10		Grade
	Standard Oil Co., Lewis	1	11, 3-11	9663	Reaming
Whittier	Atlas Prod., Inc., Grey	1	17, 2-11	4975	Testing
	Imperial County				
El Centro	Amerada Pet. Corp., Timker	1	28, 16-14	3320	Drilling
Holtville	The Texas Co., Grupe-Engevetsen	1	8, 16-16	11636	Drilling
	Orange County				
Buena Park	Gen. Pet. Corp., Librown	1	21, 3-11	10274	Drilling
Costa Mesa	Atlas Prod., Inc., Irvine	1	23, 6-10		Rigging up
	Barnhart-Morrow Deeble	3	18, 6-10		Rigging up
	Beverly Oil Co., McCain	2	17, 6-10	2202	Recementing
	Cristman, Kenneth Wilson	1	21, 6-10	300	Drilling
	Delaney Root & McNulty, Irales	3	19, 6-10	2281	Abandoned
	D. D. Dunlap Curtis	1	18, 6-10		Location
	Elliott, D. W., Well	1	19, 6-10		Location
	Menvig, Emil L., Well	1	21, 6-10	1792	Idle
Kraemer	Mid. Cal. Pet. Co., Mid. Pet	K-1	24, 3-9	2560	Rep. equip.
	Richfield O. Corp., Mohawk-raemer	1	36, 2-9	4208	Abandoned
	San Bernardo County				
Chino Hills	Chino Hills Oil Co., Kraeme	3	33, 3-28	780	Drilling



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Newhall Area Wells Drilling

C. C. M. O. Co. Sanborn No. 1, sec. 6-3n-16w, is coring ahead in hard brown shale at 7574 ft. This shale body is believed to lie below the 3rd zone of the nearby Newhall-Potrero field. On sec. 13-3n-16w Signal Oil & Gas Co. Signal-Needham No. 1 is prospecting ahead at 4998 ft.

Long Beach Deep Tests Continuing

Shell Oil Co.'s brace of Signal Hill deep tests continues work in search of deep production believed to underlay the old phenomenal producing structure. The company's Alamitos No. 48A has cemented a 6⅝ inch protective string at 12,853 ft. and is presently bottomed at 12,864 ft., while Stakemiller Rose No. 1 is making hole in sand and shale at 11,639 ft.

Dominguez Test Plugs

Shell Oil Co.'s Reyes No. 135, deep test of the Dominguez field, is plugging to test uphole after failure to recover drill pipe fish below 7864 ft. after bottoming at 12,455 ft. Some gas shows were noted near bottom, the significance of which will not now be known. Prior to plugging a drill stem test with a casing bowl at the top of the fish it flowed 650 g.g. salt water.

Huntington Beach Outpost Testing

Crawford & Hiles Slater No. 1 at the northerly flank of the old Huntington Beach field is plugging and testing. Bottomed at 4482 ft. and with 8⅝ inch casing cemented at 4293 ft., the well swabbed only salt water with a little oil from bottom and at plugged depth of 4439 ft.

Rothschild Starts Pico Area Wells

Rothschild Oil Co. is preparing to drill two wells in the Pico area of Los Angeles county. Located south of the Montebello field, the tests, Brodrick No. 1 and Cates No. 1, will be drilled in the north half of sec. 7-2s-11w.

Kraemer Area Test On Hook

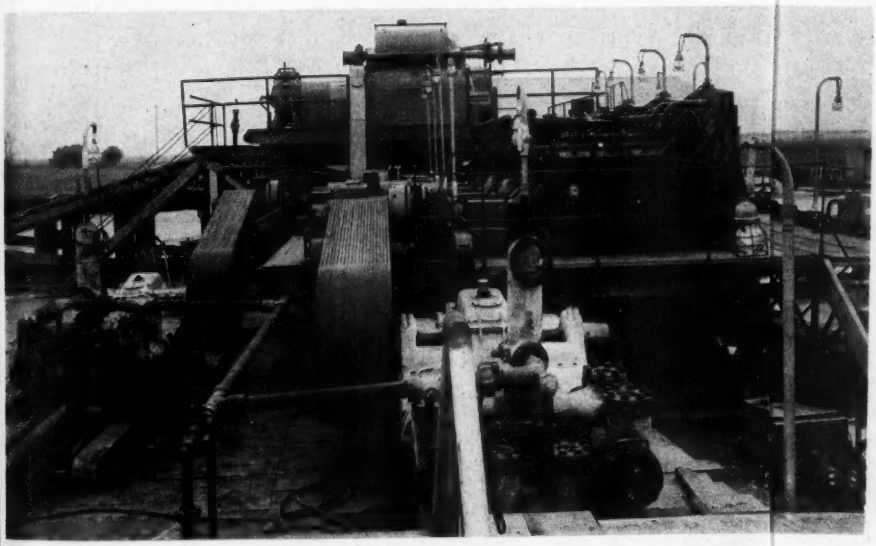
Richfield Oil Corp.'s Richfield-Mohawk-Kraemer No. 1, sec. 36-3s-9w in the Kraemer area of Orange county, was abandoned at a depth of 4208 ft. No showings deemed worthy of testing were encountered.

Castaic Area Well To Start

Charter Oil Co. has graded in roads and built rig for Vinnell No. 1 near the east quarter corner of sec. 18-5n-16w near Castaic. The company is now arranging to move in a suitable sparkplug drilling rig.

Turnbull Canyon Test Scheduled

Cinnabar Drilling and Exploration Co. is planning to drill a well in this area. The test is to be located near the center of the sw¼ of the nw¼ of sec. 24-2s-11w. Continental Oil Co.'s Buehler No. 1, sec. 14 of the township, is drilling ahead in shale at 3765 ft.



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San Joaquin Valley

Ant Hill Try Now Plugged

Standard Oil Co. No. 81-21, sec. 21-29s-29e, cored to 3980 ft. in gray sand, plugged to 3750 ft. and has 7 in. casing cemented at 3595 ft.

Bacon Hills Well Drilling

Wilshire Oil Co. Bacon No. 1, sec. 7-28s-20e, near Belridge is drilling ahead in very hard formation at 10/64 in. bean 850/0 lbs. 132 MCF. slowly due to formation difficulties.

Helm Field Well Finished

General Pet. Corp. Noble 5-9, sec. 9-17s-18e, completed at 6971 ft. flowing 265 b/d 34.5 gravity 0.2% 10/64 in. bean 850/0 lb. 132 MCF. The open intervals are 6774-80 ft. & 6788-6800 ft.

Buena Vista Wells Flow

Among the most recent completions in this active and rich field are Honolulu Oil Co. No. 154 and Standard Oil Co. well No. 383-35B. The former finished at 3430 ft. flowing 425 b/d clean 31.2 gravity oil and 288 MCF gas through a 17/64 in. bean while the latter finished at 3585 ft. flowing 496 b/d of similar oil and 117 MCF gas through a 20/64 in. bean.

Paloma Area Yet Active

The Superior Oil Co. Houchin No. 74-34 in sec. 34-31-26 was killed. 2½ in. tubing was pulled and reran to 11,725 ft. with packer 11,656 ft. to test the interval 11,680-740 ft. Last production was 336 barrels per day rate, 31.4 gravity, 6.7% cut through a 13/64 in. bean to a 28/64 in. bean, 175/0 lbs. Houchin No. 27-27 is drilling at 10,558 ft. and Anderson No. 16-35 is drilling at 7483 ft.

Western Gulf Oil Co.-L. A. Club No. 67-6 in sec. 6-32-27 perforated opposite the Symons Zone 6-15/32 in. holes per foot from 11,955-11,985 ft., hung 7 in. tubing 11,980 ft. with packer 11,852 ft. and is preparing to swab.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
	Fresno County				
Cantua	Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co., S. P.	82-15	15, 17-15	10073	Cleaning out
Coalinga	Oceanic Oil Co., Maxfield	1	32, 20-15	3394	Abandoned
San Joaquin	Standard Oil Co., Griffen	74-18	18, 16-16	10100	Drilling
	Kern County				
Ant Hill	Amerada Pet. Corp., S. P.	58-23	23, 29-29	4437	Drilling
Antelope Hills	Miller & York, Theta	1	12, 28-19	350	Drilling
	Williams Bros. Oil Co., Layman	1	12, 28-19	853	Rig pump
Arvin	Richfield Oil Corp., Di Giorgio	3-1	3, 31-29	2860	Drilling
Bacon Hills	Bandini Pet. Co., Bacon	1	27, 28-20	10747	Drilling
Buena Vista	Richfield Oil Corp., B. V. A.	72-25	25, 31-25		Grade
Coles Levee	Union Oil Co., Kernco	34-12	12, 31-25	6313	Drilling
Cymric	Union Oil Co., Anderson	45-26	26, 29-21	2497	Drilling
Devils Den	C.C.M.O. Co., Bates	2	20, 25-19	8890	Drilling
	Foreman, J. A. & Dan, Marine	38	26, 25-18	150	Idle
	Hillview Oil Co., Alferitz	3	14, 25-18	1988	Drilling
	McAllister, Wm. G., McCalden	1	26, 25-18	1327	Drilling
Dyer Creek	Rothschild Oil Co., Smith	1	11, 26-27		Location
Edison	General Pet. Corp., Cauley Fee	42-16	16, 30-29	3155	Drilling
	Richfield Oil Corp., Cauley 2	16-16	16, 30-29	3874	Testing
	Rothschild Oil Co., Porter	2	17, 30-29	3987	Pumping
	Rothschild Oil Co., Porter	3	17, 30-29		Rigging up
Fairfax	Richfield Oil Corp., Smith	88-1	1, 30-28		Location
Fruitvale	Gen. Pet. Corp., Calloway	66-17	17, 29-27		Rigging up
	Nat. Iron Works, Galtes	1	14, 29-27	3063	Idle
Gosford	Richfield Oil Corp., Stine-Canal	B-1	21, 30-27	7868	Drilling
	T.W.A.O. Co., KCL	22-23	23, 30-26		Grade
Jasmine	Rothschild Oil Co., Jasmine	25-1	25, 25-27	2171	Abandoned
Kern Bluff	Floray Pet. Co., Well	1	24, 29-28	1105	Drilling
Lerdo	Richfield Oil Corp., Lerdo	2	33, 28-27	3569	Drilling
Lindsey Hills	Standard Oil Co., Notz	2	18, 28-22	2180	Abandoned
Lost Hills	Harp & Brown, Chandler	1	35, 25-20	2575	Drilling
	Standard Oil Co., Cahn	58	4, 27-21	10800	Drilling
Mojave	Thos. M. Blake, Cinco	1	22, 31-27	1718	Idle
	J. S. & L. Oil Co., Childs-Well	1	9, 32-38	1905	Drilling
	Park, T. L., Dove	1	25, 31-37	40	Idle
Mt. Poso	Mitchell, Glen H., S. P.	1	33, 26-28	2510	Abandoned
	U. S. Drilling Co., S. P.	1	33, 26-28	1900	Abandoned
Mt. View	Continental Oil Co., Porter	1	28, 30-29	4699	Redrilling
	J. Paul Getty, Derby	23	33, 30-29	4198	Drilling
	Hancock Oil Co., Muller	D-1	12, 30-28	4678	Drilling
	Rocket Pet. Corp., Comm.	1	29, 30-29		Rigging up
Midway-Sunset	Richfield O. Corp., Smith & Crawford	1	3, 31-22	4486	Drilling
North Belridge	Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co., Well	2-17	17, 27-20	4916	Drilling
North Edison	Standard Oil Co., Well	45-21	21, 29-29		Foundation
Paloma	Superior Oil Co., Houchin	27-27	27, 31-26	10168	Drilling
	Western Gulf Oil Co., L.A. Club	67-6	6, 32-27	12792	Testing
Premier-Poso	T.W.A.O., Olcese	1	21, 28-29	1390	Drilling
Pyramid Hills	Pac. O & G Dev. Corp., Hogan	1	20, 24-18		Rigging up
Race Track Hill	Kern Oil Co., Ltd., Well	17-34	34, 29-29	4775	Rig pump
Round Mt.	Bender Drlg. Co., Vedder	14B-1	14, 28-28	2626	Bailing
	Trico Oil and Gas Co., Olcese	3	17, 28-29	950	Idle
Saco	Gen. Pet. Corp., Kernway	64-1	1, 29-26	4851	Pumping
	Gen. Pet. Corp., Kernway	68-1	1, 29-26		Rig
Salt Creek	Independent Expl. Co., Salt Creek	65-A	17, 29-21	3678	Abandoned
	Rothschild-Bender Oil Ops., Sheep Springs	6	17, 29-21		Grade
San Emidio	Richfield Oil Corp., San Emidio	A-1	8, 11-21	9176	Drilling
Santiago	Western Gulf Oil Co., Woodward	2	21, 11-23		Location
Shark Tooth	United Oil Co., S. P.	1	35, 28-28	3141	Idle
So. Dome	Los Nietos Prod. & Ref. Co., S. D.	41	13, 25-19	4263	Drilling
Stockdale	Western Gulf Oil Co., KCLA	2	33, 29-27	5326	Abandoned
Tejon	Richfield Oil Corp., Tejon	A-15-31	31, 12-18	1984	Drilling
	Richfield Oil Corp., Tejon	A-25-7	7, 10-19	235	Drilling
	Tejon Oil Co., Tejon	1A	19, 11-19	10290	Idle
Temblor	The Texas Co., Westpet	21-29	29, 29-21		Location
Union Ave.	Hancock Oil Co., Roberts	3	6, 30-28	5347	Flowing
Weed Patch	Gen. Pet. Corp., Kernsummer	8-27	27, 30-28	7797	Abandoned
	Kings County				
Pyramid Hills	Pyramid Prod. Co., Spreckles	1	16, 24-18	4214	Idle
	Madera County				
Gill Ranch	Shell Oil Co., Edison-Securities	25-20	20, 13-16	4517	Testing
	The Texas Co., Gi.l	655-17	17, 13-16		Foundation
	San Luis Obispo County				
Cholame	K & M Drilling Co., Kosanke	1	17, 25-16	710	Idle
	Taylor & Rankin, Caral	1	6, 25-16	876	Idle
Midway	Richfield Oil Corp., Temblor Hills	1-1	36, 31-21	9082	Drilling
Shandon	Tutin & Twisselmann, White	1	5, 25-15	3496	Idle
Temblor Hills	Richfield Oil Corp., & Sun Oil Co., Gonyer Unit	1	36, 12-25	5307	Drilling
	Tulare County				
Pixley	Jergins Oil Co., Cloer	1	23, 22-26	2291	Drilling
Tipton	Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co., Hoffman	24	33, 21-25	4854	Drilling
Trico	Magee, H. H., Opr., Neitzig	1	36, 24-23		Rig

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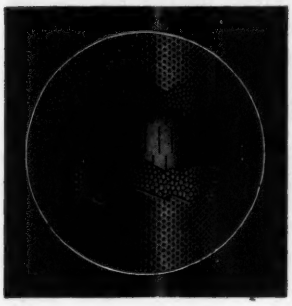

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General Pet. Corp. plans to drill a well on the W. H. Tupman property near the SW corner of sec. 36-31-26 as soon as the drilling equipment can be released from its Benco No. 36-28.

Lost Hills Well Coring

Standard Oil Co. Cohn No. 58-4, sec. 4-27s-21e, is coring at 10,800 ft. in hard, tight sand. A core at 10,777 ft. was in brown shale. On sec. 35-25s-20e Harp & Brown Chandler No. 1 is drilling ahead at 2575 ft.

Fresno County Wildcat Quits

Standard Oil Co. has suspended operations and will abandon Giffin No. 74-18 on sec. 18-16s-16e in the San Joaquin area of Fresno county. Drilled to a total depth of 10,000 ft. the well encountered no promising sands.

Cantua Creek Well Testing

Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co. S.P. No. 82-15, sec. 15-17s-15e in Fresno county, cemented 8⅝ in. casing at 8855 ft. and cleaned out to bottom at 10,073 ft. for tests. The well required 126 lb. mud to hold down the gas while cleaning out.

Pixley "Cat" Now Coring

Jergins Oil Co. Cloer No. 1, sec. 23-22s-26e, is coring ahead in siltstone at 2314 ft. The well is located on a structure long considered a potential field area.

Lerdo Test Cores Ahead

Richfield Oil Corp. Lerdo No. 2, sec. 33-28s-27e, is coring ahead at 3569 ft. after a formation trial of the interval 3045-97 ft. recovered only water.

Stockdale Try Goes On Hook

Western Gulf Oil Co. KCL-A-Stockdale No. 2, sec. 33-29s-27e, is abandoning in gray sand at 5326 ft. Base of the Macoma was found at 4245 ft.

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Map of Newport—Costa Mesa—Covers well locations in area from East Huntington Beach to Newport Ave., West Costa Mesa. John J. O'Keeffe. Phone Thornwall 5200 7/5

Coastal and Northern District

Modelo Field Well Drilling

Pacific Western Oil Corp. Crocker Fee D-1, sec. 7-4n-18w, is drilling at 7035 ft. in shale showing steep dips. The well proposes an exhaustive deep test of this old field.

Shiells Canyon Well Pumping

John Schumacher Calumet No. 1, sec. 3-3n-19w, was completed at 2762 ft. pumping 35 bbls. in 12 hours 32.5 gravity clean oil. A. Oberholtz, Operator Calumet C-10-1, sec. 10-3n-19w tested wet on the intervals 3500-5300 ft. and 6220-6445 ft.

South Mountain Wells on Beam

Los Feliz. Inv. Co.-Macoil Co. 5M No. 1, sec. 24-3n-21w, is pumping 129 b/d 22.0° 12.0% and is drilling No. 2 at 2400 ft. Pacific Western Oil Corp. Yale Richardson No. 7, sec. 13-3n-21w, is making 34 b/d 21.0 gravity cutting 2.0%. The Company's No. 9 is making hole at 2027 ft. F. E. Fairfield is rigging pump on S-M. No. 4 and is preparing to speed No. 5 on sec. 19-3n-20w.

Sespe Well Prepares to Test

Merchants Pet. Corp. is preparing to run tubing for an open hole test of well No. 9 on sec. 1-4n-20w. The well is drilled to 945 ft. with 10 in. casing cemented at 875 ft.

Tar Creek Well Active

Volunteer Pet. Corp. Nelson No. 1, sec. 29-5n-19w, is drilling ahead in red shale at 2218 ft. after losing and recovering a fish. Tar Creek No. 3, sec. 28-5n-19w, is yet idle at 2373 ft.

Rincon Well Now Completed

Beloil Corp., Ltd. Hobson State No. 3, sec. 17-3n-24w, is completed pumping 150 b/d 30.7 gravity cutting 0.8%. The Company is preparing to drill No. 145-4 on an adjacent location. C.C.M.O. Co. is drilling ahead on its field deep test Hobson No. C-11 on sec. 17-3n-24w. At last report the well was drilling at 11,568 ft. in hard shale.

Capitan Field Gets Good Test

General Pet. Corp. Erburn No. 24, sec. 32-5n-30w, is preparing to complete after bottoming at 3795 ft. and plugging to 3628 ft. A formation test of the interval 3500-3645 ft. flowed 2300 b/d rate clean 39.1 gravity oil and 630 MCF gas.

Valley Well Goes on Pump

Union Oil Co. Wheat No. 4, sec. 22-10n-34w in the Santa Maria Valley field, completed on the pump at 4887 ft. making a settled 449 b/d rate clean 15.8 gravity oil.

Ojai Well Bailing Oil

Trans-Cal Gas & Oil Corp. Byhara No. 1, sec. 12-4n-22w, bottomed at 1535 ft. and ran liner including 214 ft. of perforations to bottom. Currently bailing oil the well appears capable of good commercial pumped production.

Los Alamos Well Drilling

Bel-Air Oil Co. Price No. 2, sec. 17-8n-32w, is drilling ahead in Sisquoc Shale. On sec. 15-17n-32w Whittier Associates Walter Buell No. 1 is making hole at 730 ft.

Cat Canyon Well Redrills

Hilo Oil Co. Hill-Gilmore No. 1, sec. 23-9n-33w, is sidetracking a drill pipe fish after once reaching a total depth of 6107 ft.

Squaw Flats Area Well Drilling Shale

Associated Piping & Engineering Co. Bucksnort No. 1, sec. 5-5n-19w north of the Sespe area, is drilling ahead in red shale showing gas at 1507 ft.

COASTAL COUNTIES WILDCATS

Santa Barbara County

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Cat Canyon	Palos Verdes Estates, P. C.	1	27, 9-33	6112	Drilling
Elwood	Union Oil Co., Campbell Ranch	1	24, 4-29	2906	Drilling
Gaviota	Standard Oil Co., Hollister	1	35, 5-33		Rig
Los Alamos	Bel-Air Oil Co., Price	2	17, 8-32	3917	Drilling
	Whittier Assoc., Walter Buell	1	15, 7-32	730	Drilling
Los Olivos	Hub Oil Co., La Laguna	1	7, 7-30	5852	Bailing water

Ventura County

Camarillo	Barth, D. A., Well	1	32, 2-20	520	Idle
Fillmore	Firestone Oil Co., O'Leary	1	29, 4-20	385	Cleaning out
	Standard Oil Co., Elkins	1	6, 3-19	10417	Drilling
Long Canyon	Shell Oil Co., McBean	1	33, 3-20	5118	Drilling
Ojai	Delaney Pet. Corp., Victory	1	8, 4-21	3551	Idle
	Volunteer Pet. Corp., Hilltop	2	7, 4-21	3290	Bailing
	Volunteer Pet. Corp., M & L	1	7, 4-21	245	Idle
Oxnard	Lloyd Corp., Ltd., Todd	A-1	6, 1-22	4211	Idle
	Lucas, Andrew & Mabel E., Janet	1	7, 1-21	2750	Drilling
Red Mt.	Continental Oil Co., Casitas	2	7, 3-23		Rig
Santa Paula	Standard Oil Co., Santa Paula	1	10, 4-20	3985	Drilling
Snowball Anticline	Grubb, M. T., Opr., Snowball	1	19, 4-24	4530	Fishing
South Mt.	Los Nietos Co., C & H	1	22, 3-21	5846	Drilling
Squaw Flats	Assoc. Pipe & Eng. Co., Bucksnort	1	5, 5-19	1507	Drilling
Timber Canyon	Hickey Noble J., Temple	1	22, 4-21	775	Idle

NORTHERN COUNTIES WILDCATS

County	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Alameda	Bradford & Guardino, B & G	1	7, 3s-3e		Location
Contra Costa	Ardly Pet. Co., Almond	1	3, 2n-2w	100	Idle
Merced	T.W.O.A. Co., Soares	31-36	36, 8s-8e		Foundation
San Benito	Panoche Pet. Co., Panoche	2	24, 16s-10e	160	Idle
San Joaquin	Shell Oil Co., Wright	1	32, 2s-6e	5321	Testing
Solano	Amerada Pet. Corp., Winship Est.	A-1	23, 7n-2e	5442	Drilling
	Shell Oil Co., Hamburger-Treadwell	1	36, 6n-2e		Foundation
	Standard Oil Co., Teal Comm.	1	27, 4n-2w	4528	Coring
	Standard Oil Co., Montezuma Comm.	1	20, 4n-2e	6248	Drilling
Yolo	The Texas Co., Dunnigan	14-1	12, 10n-1w	4715	Abandoned

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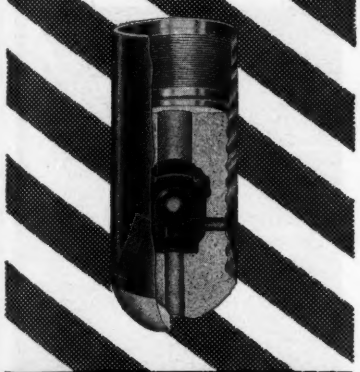

BAKER
Cement
Wash-Down Whirler
FLOAT SHOE

Livermore Area To Get Driller

N. T. Bradford & J. F. Guardino plan to drill a wildcat test 4 miles east of Livermore in Alameda county. The site will be 1890 ft. N & 50 ft. E of the SW corner of sec. 7-3s-3e.

Oxnard Well In Volcanics

Andrew & Mabel E. Lucas Janet No. 1, sec. 7-1n-21w, is drilling ahead at 2750 ft. after cementing 8⅝ in. casing near 2300 ft. Top of the Volcanics was encountered at 2345 ft. with oil and gas showings reported in the upper section.

Edison Wells Now Completed

Des Moines Oil Co. Cauley No. 2, sec. 16-30s-29e, completed at 3966 ft. with shut-off at 3808 ft. pumping 160 b/d oil. Current production is 200 b/d 17.0 gravity 2.0% cut.

On section 13 of the township H. H. Magee, Opr. Brockman No. 3 was completed at 2300 ft. from 82 ft. of zone flowing 335 bbls. in 23 hrs. 19.1 gravity 2.0% cut through a 48/64 in. bean and 120 MCF gas.

Elk Hills Yet Works

Development of the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve continues under the direction of Standard Oil Co. of Calif. as operator. With an average 8 strings currently drilling the field has been augmented by one hundred fifty odd completed wells since June 1944. With only approximately one half of the acreage developed, the estimated proved reserves are some 230 million barrels.

Round Mountain Driller Junked

Trico Oil & Gas Co. Coffee No. 16, sec. 8-28s-29e, was unable to recover a drill pipe fish and was abandoned at 1550 ft. in the Pyramid Hills Sand section. Another well is reported to start soon on a nearby site.

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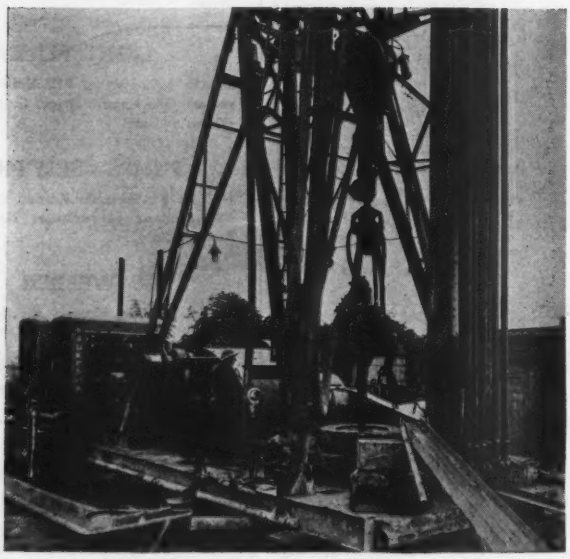


British Official Photos, courtesy British Information Service.

WAUKESHA
OIL FIELD POWER UNITS

How drilling can be speeded up . . . when the chips are down . . . is shown in the development of new production oil fields in England. Part of the story can now be told.

Before the war some small discoveries had been made and partly developed. After the outbreak of the war, D'Arcy Exploration Co., a subsidiary of Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, began active exploration and development.

In 1943, with England in desperate need of petrol, the drilling program was speeded up. The United States helped out with four complete drilling crews, and with light drilling rigs powered by Waukesha-Hesselman Oil Field Power Units.

The two units shown are driving a drilling rig at England's largest oil field. Both are Model 6-WAKU, diesel fuel, 6-cyl., 6¼" bore x 6½" stroke, 1197 cu. in. displ., 169 hp. @ 1300 rpm.

Up to October, 1944, in four small fields, 387 wells have been drilled. The deepest is 7,460 feet. 253 of them are producers—at the total rate of about 2700 barrels daily—and this area west of Nottingham is now the source of most of England's indigenous crude oil.

There's a Waukesha power unit or engine for every oil field need—410 hp. to 10 hp. gas or gasoline . . . 310 hp. to 30 hp. diesel fuels. Get Bulletin 1341.

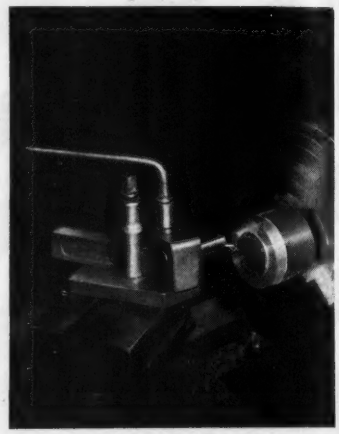
MORE POWER FOR VICTORY

WAUKESHA MOTOR COMPANY, WAUKESHA, WIS.

NEW YORK TULSA LOS ANGELES

Lane-Wells Introduce New Tool

Designed to speed engine lathe production operations when a series of identical cuts are to be made, the Lane-Wells Type "L" Universal Toolholder consists of a body which fits into the lathe tool post in the conventional manner and detachable heads which hold standard high speed or carbide tipped tool bits.



These compact, sturdy attachments are made in four sizes to fit any engine lathe from 9" to 36" swing. Once the body is fastened in the tool post and the bits adjusted in the detachable heads, it requires less than three seconds to change from one tool to another. No machining is necessary to make the attachment fit a lathe and it can be moved from one lathe to another in the shop. Eleven different standard heads are available for boring, turning, facing, forming, drilling, reaming, tapping, etc. Special operation heads can be made from the standard blanks.

Full details are available from Lane-Wells Company, 5678 South Soto Street, Los Angeles 11, Calif.

Antelope Hills Well Completing

Williams Bros. Oil Co. Layman No. 1, sec. 12-28s-19e, is waiting on pumping unit to complete in sands which indicate a new small discovery at this point. The oil sands taken were from 807 ft. to bottom at 853 ft. Miller & York's Theta No. 1, sec. 12-28s-19e, was last reported drilling in Devil's Water Silt at 1200 ft.

LOW Water Loss DRILLING MUD

ESSENTIAL TO MODERN DRILLING

The smaller the amount of water allowed to enter the formation, the more effective the drilling mud. In other words, the thinnest filter cakes are deposited by muds with the best filtration, or wall-building, properties.

High water losses increase the chances of caving. Thick filter cakes tend to stick tools. They both hinder potential production. To increase the chances of success in any well, use the products which produce low water loss drilling fluids, AQUAGEL and IMPERMEX. AQUAGEL, the concentrated, gel-forming colloidal clay, forms the most effective mud base for all types of drilling. IMPERMEX, an organic colloid, makes extremely low water loss drilling muds (on the order of 1 cc. A.P.I. or less) in either fresh or salt water. It has been proved effective in many areas where trouble develops with the use of drilling muds with water losses even as low as 5 cc. It aids accurate core analysis by reducing flushing and contamination of cores, and it is used extensively in drilling-in operations.

Baroid Products: Anhydrox, Aquagel, Aquagel Cement, Baroco, Baroid, Fibertex, Impermex, Micatex, Smentox, Stabilite, Zeogel, Testing Equipment, Baroid Well Logging Service.

Patent Licenses unrestricted as to sources of supply of materials but on royalty bases, will be granted to oil companies and others desiring to practice the subject matter of any and/or all of United States Patents Numbers 1,807,082; 1,991,637; 2,041,086; 2,044,758; 2,064,936; 2,094,316; 2,119,829; 2,214,366; 2,294,877; 2,304,256 and furher improvements thereof. Applications for Licenses should be made to Los Angeles office.

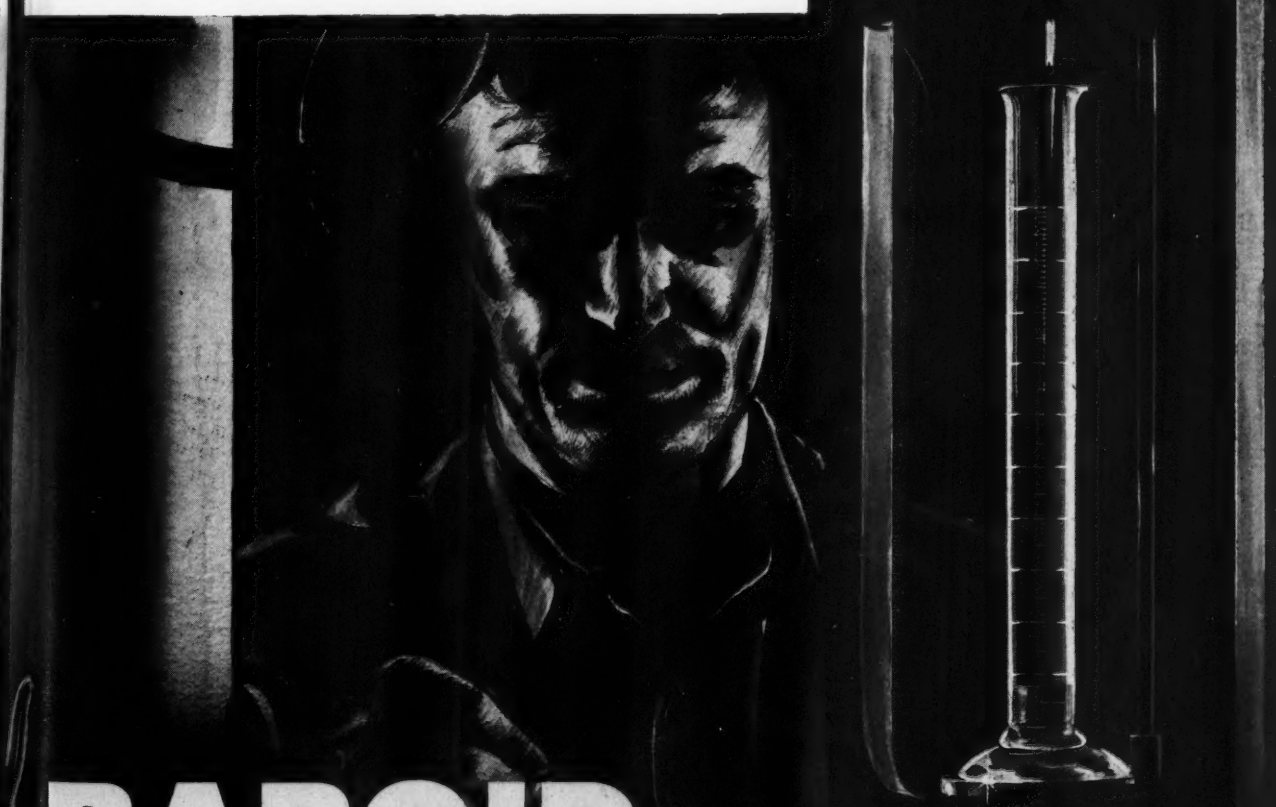


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Fig. 123 "N-M-D" Globe (Non-Metallic Disc)
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Fig. 16 "Renewo" Globe
Fig. 1640 "King Clip" Gate
Fig. 1430 Iron Body Gate
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Schmidt Joins Kelite

Allen W. Schmidt is now Sales Promotion Manager for Kelite Products, Inc., Los Angeles, manufacturer of specialized cleaning and processing chemicals, according to announcement by Harry L. Smith, National Director of the company.

Allen W. Schmidt

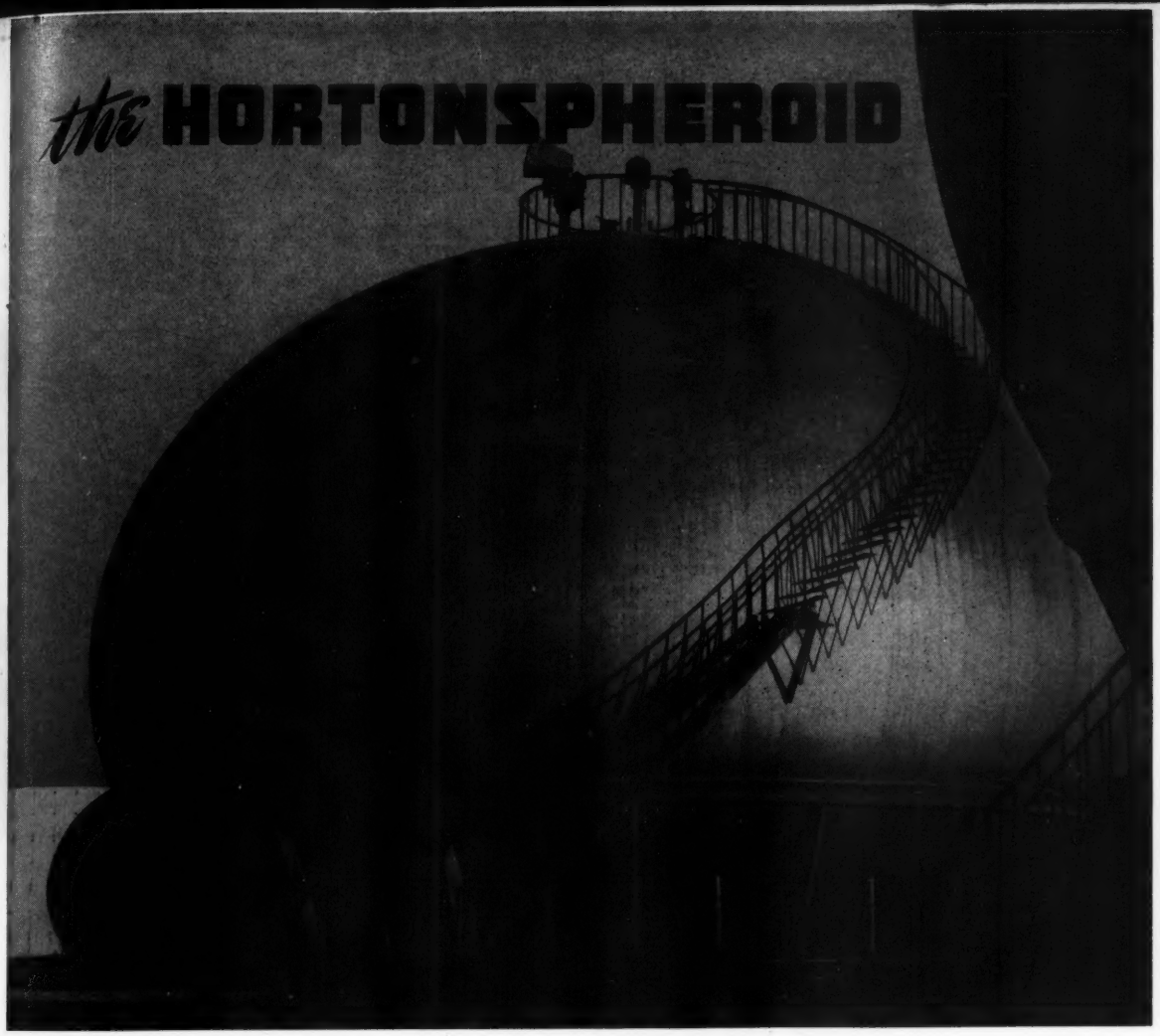
Mr. Schmidt was formerly employed in the production of promotional and technical literature for Little & Company, Los Angeles advertising agency which handles the Kelite account. His career in the graphic arts began at R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., Chicago, where he worked for eleven years.

He will be responsible for all sales promotional material at Kelite and will coordinate promotion and advertising by maintaining regular advisory contact with the advertising agency.

Santiago Area To Be Retested

Western Gulf Oil Co. is preparing to drill Woodward-U.S.L. No. 2 in the NE¼ of sec. 21-11n-23w. The location is 1¼ miles west of No. 1 in section 23 which logged and swabbed a small amount of oil from the interval 920-1272 ft.

BUY WAR BONDS



. . . WHAT IS IT?

The Hortonspheroid is a pressure container used for the storage of volatile liquids. It reduces or eliminates costly evaporation loss due to breathing, boiling or filling, which occur when volatile products are stored in ordinary tanks.

. . . HOW DOES IT OPERATE?

The Hortonspheroid is built to operate at pressures equal to the maximum vapor pressure of the product being stored and is equipped with relief vents set to open above this pressure. Instead of allowing the air-vapor mixture above the liquid in the tank to escape when temperatures rise, pressure is built up inside of the tank. Evaporation loss is prevented by making use of the simple principle that no loss will occur as long as vapor does not escape from the tank.

. . . WHAT IS IT USED FOR?

The Hortonspheroid is used to store many kinds of volatile liquids. It is especially adapted to the storage of hydrocarbons ranging in volatility from motor gasoline to natural gasoline. Plain type Hortonspheroids are built in capacities from 2,500 to 40,000 bbls. and for gauge pressures as high as 35 lbs. per sq. in. Noded type Hortonspheroids are built in capacities ranging from 20,000 to 100,000 bbls. or more, and for pressures as high as 20 lbs. per sq. in.

. . . HOW EFFICIENT IS IT?

A company storing motor gasoline in a 50,000-bbl. Hortonspheroid operating at 2½ lbs. per sq. in. pressure will experience an evaporation loss of 50 bbls. during each complete filling but the day-to-day breathing loss is eliminated entirely. The same product stored in a gastight fixed roof under the same conditions, will suffer a loss of 100 bbls. during a complete filling and have an annual breathing loss of 1300 bbls.!

☆ ☆ ☆

Write our nearest office for quotations on the Hortonspheroid.

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